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BY JAMES C. HASSON.

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Aug. 16, '89-3m.

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Aug. 22, '89.—6m.

LULLABY.

I was a-singin' amongst m' pillows,
Cozy n' sleep with many a sigh,
'N' some one in th' room above me
Was a-singin' a lullyby;
'N' I cud hear the cradle a-rock'n'—
Creakety, creakety, ha'n' fro,
'N' th' woman a-singin' "Hush—thee—
Go—t'—sleep—t'—sleep-e-e-go."

Ther' wasn't a mite of a carpet
Awn th' floor o' thet room, yuh bet,
'N' th' rockin' a-swing o' the cradle,
W'y I kin almos' hear it yet;
'N' th' sleepy coo-o' th' lullyby
That was be'n' swung to 'n' fro,
T' th' wonderful music o' "Hush—thee—
Go—t'—sleep—t'—sleep-e-e-go."

Yuh wouldn't 'a thought thet a feller
Thet's got down 'n tow's I
Would 'a felt kinder queer 'cause a woman
Was a-sing'n' a lullyby!
'N' 't 'n et I felt jest like swear'n',
Thet a hotel shud treat me so,
Fur I cudn't hear noth'n' but "Hush—thee—
Go—t'—sleep—t'—sleep-e-e-go."

But 't seemed ter git soft'r 'n' low'r,
'N' kinder familyer too,
W' th' cradle n-goin' slow'r,
Jest like my cradle use ter do,
Till I cud almos' feel th' motion,
Rock-a-bye—rock-a-bye—to 'n' fro,
'N' my mother a-sing'n' "Hush—thee—
Go—t'—sleep—t'—sleep-e-e-go."

Fur she sang 't t' "I love Jesus,"
Jest 's my mother use ter do,
'N' 't sot my heart all ter ach'n',
'N' th' tears ter roll'n too;
'N' I jest wish I cud slouch back thar,
'N' my mother cud set thar 'n' sew,
'N' I cud hear her, jest once, sing'n' "Hush—thee—
Go—t'—sleep—t'—sleep-e-e-go.
—Ella Higginson, in Harper's Weekly.

TRACED BY A POTATO.

Queer Means by Which a Murderer Was Discovered.

His Untrimmed Nails Left an Accusing Mark Behind Him—Confronted with the Evidence of His Crime He Commits Suicide.

"One of the queerest cases I ever had," said an old detective, "occurred something over twenty years ago, when I still had much to learn in my business, and, fortunately for me, knew that I had. It was memorable as an illustration of the importance of small things and I have pigeon-holed it in my memory as the 'affair of the fatal potato.'

"A red-headed servant girl, so scared that her eyes stood out like lobsters, rushed into the station-house early one morning, howling that all the police were wanted around at Mr. Morton's. The sergeant at the desk, supposing there was probably just some row among the servants, grinned at the sight of her and asked what was the matter.

"She gave a whoop of 'Murder!' that raised his hair and startled every one in the station. The idea of murder in the aristocratic mansion of Mr. Samuel Morton, on Fifth avenue, within five blocks of the station, naturally rather excited us. Two detailed men and myself—I was then ward detective—ran around there as quickly as we could.

"Sure enough, there had been a murder. The cook, a sturdily-built, middle-aged Englishwoman named Harriet Wardrop, lay on the kitchen floor, in the back basement, with a dirty cotton handkerchief twisted and knotted about her neck, stone dead and quite cold. When she had not sent up her employer's coffee, which he was accustomed to taking in bed, or answered the bell, the red-headed girl came down to see what was the matter, and that was the plight she found her in.

"The last seen of Harriet alive was at near ten o'clock the night before, when the two upstairs girls left to go to their room in the attic. Her room was in the basement, and she said that she was going to bed in a few minutes. She had had no visitor, never, indeed, had any, was perfectly sober, and seemed to be always a woman of perfectly correct habits. Really, however, not much was known about her, farther than she had come there from Philadelphia seven or eight months before with good references, had behaved herself well and made no confidants. But she must have admitted to the house the man who choked her.

"There were no signs of any struggle and there had been no robbery. Her gold watch was on the kitchen table, two months' wages in her pocket, and no attempt seemed to have been made at plunder in the still richer field upstairs. Why had she been killed? It was mysterious. One of the 'cops' with me was so puzzled that he declared it must be a case of suicide. I saw that she had been strangled and I wondered what a strong fellow the murderer must have been to have twisted, with fatal effect, so soft a band as a handkerchief about so big and solid a neck, and to do it so deftly and powerfully as to prevent an outcry or even a struggle. It takes a good deal of pressure to squeeze in a whole neck so tightly as to cause death.

"But when I came to examine more closely I found that a novel and ingenious device had been employed to make the job easier. Folded into the handkerchief and placed so that it would press directly upon the windpipe, was a potato about the size of a hen's egg. While turning the tuber over in my hand, I noticed that there were two deep curving cuts in its smooth, creamy skin, such as would be made by finger nails clutching it, and each showed a thin line of blue color. At first I thought nothing of that, for I knew that some potatoes, such as the Neshannocks, have a delicate skin of violet tint under the white outside. But when I looked more carefully I saw that this potato was not a Neshannock, but an Early Rose, which—as I soon proved by scratching it—had no such colored second skin, and I observed that the blue color seemed to go deeper than merely the surface.

"Who, I asked myself, would be likely to habitually carry under his finger-nails such an abundance of color as would leave deposits like those? Well, a dyer, for one. Yes, of course, a dyer; but there were more dyers in the city, for aught I know, than one could shake a stick at, and it would be ridiculous to seek a blue handed dyer, since hands that were blue one day might be red or green the next.

"The newspapers the next day in their sensational treatment of the incident characterized it as a profound mystery, and said that the police had 'absolutely no clew to the murderer.' As I had hoped, that encouraged some persons who had known Harriet Wardrop to come forward. A small, neatly-dressed, respectable-looking, middle-aged man, with keen, furtive eyes and an habitually deprecatory manner, presented himself at the inquest. He came to see if the woman, whose death he had read of in the morning paper, was his wife, from whom he had separated in Philadelphia a year before, and had not seen or heard from since. His name? John Wardrop. His occupation? Dyer. Where did he work? With Henri Detaille & Co., Parisian dyers, on Bleecker street. Yes, the dead woman was his wife. He recognized her perfectly, and the sight made him weep. Poor woman, she was hard to get along with, but she had a good heart.

"I made an excuse of his signing a formal recognition to get him to take off one of his gloves. His hand was of a brilliant orange tint. While the coroner kept him in attendance at the inquest I hurried to Detaille & Co.'s dye house to ask some questions.

"Yes, John Wardrop worked there. He was a quiet, steady man and an excellent workman. They had employed him about ten months. Did they know any thing more about him? No, except that they fancied there was likely to be a match between him and Jane Blair, a good-looking, plump woman, about thirty years old who had been their cashier for several years. Had they done any dark blue dyeing lately? Yes, only the day before yesterday. Who did the work? John Wardrop.

"I saw Jane Blair. With a good deal of hesitancy she admitted that she and John Wardrop were engaged to be married as soon as he got a divorce from a bad wife who had left him, and expected that he would soon be free. Was she well informed as to his habits? Perfectly. They boarded in the same house, on West Washington place, and he very seldom went out in the evening. Did he go out the night before last? No; they parted on the stairs going to their respective rooms at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, their usual hour for retiring. He could have gone out afterward, without her knowing it? Yes, but of course he didn't.

"When I got back to the inquest the coroner's jury had just returned a verdict that the deceased had come to her death by violence at the hand or hands of some person unknown. I had made up my mind to arrest John Wardrop on suspicion, but was in no hurry about it. As I had not been on the stand I did not have to tell any thing of my suspicions and the potato could not give any thing away, for I had it safe in my pocket, wrapped in tissue paper. The reporters went away to write the case up as a profounder mystery than before. John Wardrop went to draw some money from his employers to give his poor wife a decent burial. And I, having taken time to get a warrant for his arrest, followed him.

"He paled slightly and showed some embarrassment when I entered the dye-room, where he was doing some work that had to be done by him and could not wait until the morrow. Still he controlled himself, and sought to cover his nervousness by talking. I said little, and let him talk on, which was the worst thing he could have done, for thinking up so many words led him away now and then from the straight story he had made up. At last, when I deemed the time ripe for it, I slipped the potato out of my pocket and suddenly holding it up before him, said:

"'You should have washed your hands before you grabbed this potato out of the dish-pan on the table.'

"He threw up his hands with a shriek and sank down on a bench, all limp and broken up. Before he could recover himself he confessed. He and Harriet had quarreled for years and finally separated. Then after a time she had made up her mind to get possession of him again, found where he was and sent him word that he must meet her late at night, when she would be alone, to discuss the situation. He went, but the sight of her and thoughts of Jane Blair, with whom he had fallen in love in the meantime since parting with his wife, made him desperate. I asked him how he had managed to strangle her so quietly and without any struggle, when she seemed to have double his strength. He explained that he possessed sufficient mesmeric force to render her passive and had employed it on that occasion. Having rendered her completely unconscious by mesmerizing her, the rest was easy. I could not help feeling some sympathy for him when he said she was a 'tartar,' still, business was business, and when I had heard him through I told him:

"'Now, John, get your coat on and come along.'

"'In a moment, sir. Let me wash off some of this dye first.'

"I assented. He washed, pouring some stuff over his hands from a bottle to take the color out, as I supposed. Suddenly he turned the bottle up to his lips and took a big swallow of its contents before I could jump to him and grab him. As I seized him the bottle dropped to the floor and smashed, while he dropped into my arms as dead as a maul. Cyanide of potassium, as I subsequently learned, was his final nip, but it was the fatal potato that killed him."—Cincinnati Post.

—"Is your wife very busy with her household affairs?" "Yes, busier than ever." "Too bad she will insist in doing her own work, isn't it?" "She doesn't any longer. She's got a servant girl to look after now."—Lowell Citizen.

—Philadelphia is to have a new church for colored Catholics

MISS LOUISA PARSONS.

A Plucky Nurse. Now in Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore.

Miss Louisa Parsons, head nurse of a ward in Johns Hopkins Hospital, has an interesting history. Miss Parsons is one of the Nursing Sisters, a Nightingale nurse, trained in 1879 at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Florence Nightingale, after the Crimean war, started this field of instruction under the name of St. Thomas' Training School for Nurses. For service in Egypt during the Soudan war Miss Parsons has been highly commended and handsomely decorated. She received from Queen Victoria the Royal Red Cross, which the Queen, the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family of England wear; a silver medal from the English War Office, and a bronze medal from the Khedive of Egypt.

Miss Parsons is an Englishwoman of medium stature and active movement. She sailed from London for the Soudan March 3, 1885, and landed at Suez, from which place she had a two and a-half days' trip to Suakim. She was stationed on the steam transport Ganges, fitted up as a hospital. The boat received its complement of patients from the seat of war, wounded and fever-stricken. There were about four hundred sick on the Ganges when Miss Parsons was assigned to that post. During her stay on the steamer the ship was cleared off of all who could be moved. They were transferred to the Iberia and sent to London. Suakim is said to be the hottest place in the world—so hot that flies can't live there. The last popular belief, Miss Parsons says, is a mistake, for she saw and fought millions of flies there and all the plagues of Israel.

Miss Parsons, with two other sisters, took back to England four hundred patients on the Iberia and only lost four on the way. She returned overland to Brindisi and crossed the Mediterranean to Alexandria, whence she went to Suez by rail, passing the battlefield of Tel-el-Keber, where the Arabs in 1883 lost five thousand in killed. The journey is described as terrible, on account of the heat. With three other sisters she was stationed at Suez, and received all sick forwarded from Suakim. As soon as convalescent they were put aboard homebound ships.

It was intensely hot at Suez, and Miss Parsons had a thermometer, from excess of heat, to burst in her pocket. The hospital yard was gorgeous with beautiful flowers, but they had to be gathered before four o'clock in the morning or the hot atmosphere robbed them of their fragrance. In some of the marches the men, suffering with dreadful thirst, would drink water that had been laying in the sun for days in the skin bags. The result was always a largely increased number for the hospitals. She was herself attacked with typhoid fever at Suez, suffered a relapse on the homeward voyage on the steamer Ganges, and had a second relapse after she reached her home.

Miss Parsons sent her resignation to the War office before coming to this country. She came to the United States on a visit, but circumstances caused her to remain longer than she expected, and finally to accept a place in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She has never served in any other hospital in the United States.—N. Y. Express.

A POET'S PUNCTUATION.

How Shakespeare Made Dull Readers Catch His Own Inspiration.

Shakespeare, as I have all but verified to my own satisfaction, at least, punctuated with the decision which we now look for—not vainly—in a Tennyson, a Ruskin or a Kinglake. I have here named three perfect punctuators. My verification, or *almost* verification of Shakespeare's own decisive pointing has been attained through the careful study of many passages in a no less authentic edition than "the famous folio of 1623." Here we get back near enough to the original hand and the master-mind to form a fair judgment on the subject. It is a firmly pronounced, articulate punctuation, such as no editor, however "judicious," could easily have supplied. For let no one imagine a printer's law of punctuation that is adequate to the demands of a poet. He surely must know his own meaning best, and he alone feels, as well as means, what he says. It is this feeling and this true significance which he who makes the language can best impart by modulations of his own. My view is that the various forms of punctuation accompanying rhetorical composition are like the notes of music, which none so well as the composer himself can properly value. He hears, as he pens, every point. So it must seem to every appreciative reader, say, of "The Life of Henry V." Take especially three speeches of the King. First, the warmly-pulsating address to his friends: "Once more unto the breach," concluding with the line: "Cry, God for Harry, England, and St. George!" Next, the rebuke to Westmoreland, who had wished for ten thousand idle men from England, with the spirited continuation of the speech: "This day is called the feast of Crispian;" and thirdly, the passionate outburst:

I was not angry since I came to France
Until this instant. Take a Trumpet, Herald;
Ride thou unto the Horsemen on yond hill:
If they will fight with us bid them come downe,
Or void the field; they do offend our sight.
If they'll do neither, we will come to them,
And make them skor away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

Not only is every point in those speeches adjusted to the maintenance of a true balance, being in no one instance too strong or too weak, but the actual breaks and pauses of the voice are so nicely indicated—especially in the "Crispian" speech, though scarcely less in the compelling earnestness of the invocation: "Once more unto the breach!"—that he must indeed be dull of ear who fails to catch the poet's own inspiration.—Cassell's Magazine.

THE CALENDAR OF GEMS.

JANUARY.
By her who in this month is born
No gem save Garnets should be worn;
They will insure her constancy.
True friendship and fidelity.

FEBRUARY.
The February born shall find
Sincerity and peace of mind,
Freedom from passion and from care,
If they the Amethyst will wear.

MARCH.
Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL.
She who from April dates her years
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow: this stone,
Emblem of innocence, is known.

MAY.
Who first behold the light of day
In spring's sweet flowery month of May
And wears an Emerald all her life,
Shall be a lover and happy wife.

JUNE.
Who comes with summer to this earth,
And owes to June her hour of birth,
With ring of Agate on her hand
Can health, wealth and long life command.

JULY.
The glowing Ruby shall adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
Then will they be exempt and free
From love's donots and anxiety.

AUGUST.
Wear a Sardonyx, or, for thee
No conjugal felicity;
The August born without this stone,
'Tis said, must live unloved and lone.

SEPTEMBER.
A maiden born when autumn leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze
A Sapphire on her brow should bind;
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

OCTOBER.
October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an Opal on her breast
And hope will lull those words to rest.

NOVEMBER.
Who first comes to this world below
With drear November's fog and snow
Should prize the Topaz' amber hue,
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER.
If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth,
Place on your hand a Turquoise blue,
Success will bless whate'er you do.
—Notes and Queries.

HYMEN'S HIGH PRIEST.

A Minister of Much Experience in Matrimony.

He Has Been Busy Uniting Tender Young Lovers for a Quarter of a Century—Merely an Unromantic Business Transaction.

"I have married so many girls that the ceremony no longer causes me the slightest emotion," said the gentleman, suavely. There was nothing abnormal in the statement. He had merely married so many girls to an equal number of male bipeds. In fact, he was one of the most popular ministers in Chicago.

"For the last twenty-five years," continued the minister, gravely, watching the fantastic wreaths of smoke curling upward from his cigar, "I have been marrying couples in my drawing-room down-stairs until the carpet has become threadbare under bridal feet, and the books have grown brown with age with the finger-marks of couples eagerly waiting my advent. Is there a week that passes without my uniting a couple? Never. I am eternally tying poor humanity into knots that only our free-and-easy divorce courts or death can sever. Several times each week I am visited by those who, for reasons of their own, can not marry at home, or decline to do so on the ground of objecting to what they consider the old style, commonplace, milk-and-water nuptial celebrations. I have married all classes of people, from the children of the wealthiest parents to the offspring of the indigent. Well, sir, after two years' practice—I will call it practice, as there was something legal about it—I decided that the Adams and Eves were all alike on their wedding day; that I could adopt one method of treatment for the rich and poor; that I need only use one formula of small talk for the occasions. Thus I have saved myself a heap of trouble, and now get through each ceremony with the same nonchalance that the surgeon shows in probing a trivial wound.

"Now, I'll tell you my method, which as nearly as possible is always the same. Suppose I am sitting in my library reading after dinner, and that I have enjoyed my repast so much that I begin to doze. I don't say that it is invariably the case. But suppose it. Then suppose I awake at the sound of voices beneath my window, and hear some such conversation as this: 'Ring the bell, dear,' from a man.

"'Oh, John, I don't like to. He! he! You ring it, love, he! he! Oh, I'm getting so nervous. I feel as though I should faint.' Needless to say this comes from the bride.

"'Well, don't let us stand out here all night catching cold. I'll ring it'—from another man, very matter-of-fact tone.

"'Now, he's rung it. We're in for it. He! he!'—from the bride again.

"Well, this does not cause me the least worriment. I am so completely accustomed to it that I can not remember the time such talk was a novelty to me. I try to resume my doze while awaiting developments. They come very rapidly. The housemaid, a veteran in the business herself—she has been with me for the past five years—appears and, parrot-like, repeats the formula in a subdued whisper: 'Please, sir, a couple of folks is down-stairs waiting to see you. They says if you will kindly come down as soon as you can, as they are in a particular hurry.' I sigh, not because I am annoyed, but in sympathy with the pathos Maggie manages always to imbue her time-worn communication with. After I get through sighing I tell Maggie to take the visitors to the drawing-room, and say to them that I shall be down in a few moments. Then I go on with the reading of my book. You see I like them to get just a trifle impatient, for I think it extremely important that the young people taking such a serious step should become nervous enough to appreciate its significance. If not facing the executioner, they await him, knowing he is near; the waiting also gives the pursuing parent 'a chance for his white alley,' as I used to say when I was a boy. At the end of, say ten minutes, I descend the stairway to the tune of an ominous croaking, and enter with all the frigid dignity I can call to my assistance. I nearly always find the bride in my arm-chair away from the rest, with her eyes fastened on the carpet. The bridegroom is trying to look as though he had been married daily for the past twenty years, and is forcing a strained, jocular conversation with the witnesses. Everybody looks relieved when they see me. I at once drop my dignified look—that is, to an extent—and remark, with an air of solemn jollity: 'Well, I think I can guess to what I am indebted for the honor of this visit.' The bride blushes and coyly focuses her eyes on another figure in the carpet, the witnesses look at each other and titter, and bridegroom rises and gulps out: 'W—well, er—er—the fact is, doctor—I—er—that is to say—this lady—oh, I meant both of us—together, of course—want—er—er—get married.' It's out and the poor fellow feels better. I then sternly eye both of them, as though I would read their inmost secrets. Then I ease the strain by affably saying: 'So that's it, is it? Well, you might do worse, young people.' I then assure them that marriages (that is, wise ones) are made in heaven. This sentiment seems as a rule to have the unqualified indorsement of the contracting parties. Then turning to the bridegroom: 'Now, sir, a word with you. Let us step into the next room.' The bride pouts at this and asks if she can not accompany us. I refuse and she goes on pouting. I obtain the usual details from the young fellow and we return. Then the ceremony proper begins. 'Now, Miss Smith,' I begin, 'what is your father's name?' She always answers Mr. Smith. Nine out of ten women consider initials superfluous. When I ask her mother's name she generally sheds a tear. I am at a loss to know why, but it is a fact. I always crack a little joke when I ask her age. 'How old are you, Miss Smith? No hesitation, now. You should have no secrets from your doctor, lawyer or minister.' If I have made that joke once I have—let me see; twenty-five times fifty-two, ought and carry five; 125—1,300 times, multiplied by four, the average number per week—5,200 times. Well, of those 5,200 brides I could almost affirm that 5,000 laughed at the joke. Another thing, they nearly all give their age last birthday, and look annoyed when I make it next birthday in the certificate. When the declaration is at an end I say to the bride: 'Now, Miss Smith, please sign your maiden name for the last time.' That makes her so nervous that in the majority of cases she spatters the ink all over the table. It's pretty nearly as bad with the bridegroom; but the witnesses enjoy it. It's human nature to put our names on record when it doesn't cost any thing. Then the ceremony proper and the fun commences. 'John, please tell him to be as quick as he can.' If the lady knew that I am as anxious to return to my study as she is to start on her bridal trip, she would not make the injunction. The awkwardness of bride and bridegroom is phenomenal. When I say 'Let the lady stand at the gentleman's left,' it usually takes them a minute to determine which is their right and left hand, and I have literally to push them to their proper places. When I have finished and say to the man: 'Take your bride,' he continues to stupidly gaze ahead with a fixedly strained look, holding her hand with ridiculous energy. I have to break the spell by gently remarking: 'That is all, my young friends. You are now man and wife.'

"I then turn to the bride and say: 'Now I suppose, Mrs. Snooks—'

"'Mrs. Snooks?' she says. 'How funny. Am I Mrs. Snooks, John, dear?'

"'Of course you are,' he tenderly answers.

"'Well, excuse me, doctor,' she sweetly resumes. 'You were about to say something when I interrupted you.'

"The fact of the matter is that I had nothing to say except what I had accomplished—calling the girl by her married name, and knowing the interruption would come, I am armed with some original remark about the weather. After that they relapse into bashful silence, and would remain in my study for two hours because of bashfulness did I not come to the rescue with, 'Well, Mr. Snooks, if I can ever do any thing for you in the future in a similar capacity I shall be delighted.' Every body appreciates the joke but the bride. It serves its purpose. Under her leadership they depart and I return to my study, wondering why I can not feel either amused or distressed."

The reverend gentleman was interrupted by the appearance of a portly form in the doorway: "Please, sir, a couple of folks is down-stairs a-waiting to see you. They says if you will come down as soon as you can, as they are in a hurry." The doctor wearily looked up and nodded. There was no need to ask whether he was amused or distressed. He clearly looked distressed.—Chicago Journal.

—A mother should be able to teach her children, and lead them in all they ought to learn, especially in their earliest years. A few years of home training in the first years of life is worth more than all the preaching they may listen to in after years.—St. Louis Magazine.

—What this country needs is maple sugar that will pass a thorough Civil-Service examination.

DEVOL'S CATCH WATCH.

A Reformed Gambler Tells How He Made Hundreds of Dollars.

One trick, though a small one, that I used to play years ago on the unsuspecting has caused me many pangs of conscience while in a repentant mood. It was quite simple. I had a "catch" watch; and it caught 'em, too. The case was made of pure gold, the metal actually being hammered into the proper shape. The works were not worth seventy-five cents; they were as cheap as could be found. But the case was very fine, and I had to carry the watch in a chamois-skin pocket to prevent the soft gold from wearing away. In those days—this was before the war—brass candlesticks were in common use. I would take the tallow dripping that ran down on the outside of a brass candlestick and rub it on the case of the "catch" watch. This gave the case the appearance and smell of brass. As I dressed generally in the style, when a gentleman saw me pull out that watch—and I always managed to pull it out in a way to attract attention—he would give me the laugh, and say, "Well, I am surprised to see a man of your appearance carrying an old brass watch like that." "I'll bet you $100 to $10 that my watch has a finer case than yours, sir," I would probably reply. The man would examine my watch, and when he opened it and saw the cheap works, he was then more than ever confirmed in the belief that it was a snide watch, and that I was just giving him a bluff. "I'll bet you," he would say, "and we'll leave the decision to a jeweler." We would repair to a jeweler, and after the test was made, of course my watch was found to have a case made of pure gold—24 carats fine—something not known as to any watch made of pure gold. While I raked in the poor fellow's $100 that he had put up, I then gave him the laugh and left him to ponder over the manner he had been taken in as a "sucker." In all my travels I never found but one man who got even with me on this trick, and he was a St. Louis jeweler's clerk in those times, but is now running a handsome store here of his own. I had made a bet with a man that my watch had a finer case than his, and we stepped into a St. Louis jeweler's establishment to have the two watches tested. One of the young clerks who is now in business for himself, looked at the watches and said: "I'll bet you ten dollars that the other gentleman's watch case is finer than yours, Devol." "See here, young man, I would advise you not to bet," I replied, "for this gentleman and myself have just stepped in to settle a little dispute as to the number of carats of gold in the watch cases, and it is an affair of our own." But the young clerk thought he had a sure [illegible], and was anxious to bet, and I took him up. He went up stairs with the watches to test them, and soon learned that my watch was a "catch," and that I had won my friend's money and also his ten dollar bet. The young clerk came down with a broad smile on his face, and said my watch case was the finer of the two, but that he guessed he would just charge me ten dollars for making the test. That clerk was the only man who ever got even with me on that trick, and he was simply even—that was all.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SPEED OF STEAMSHIPS.

It Is Attained by Driving Vessels More or Less Recklessly.

Just when the five-day mark may be reached by the transatlantic racers can not be foreseen, and in view of the startling progress made very recently in high speeds

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 20, 1889.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

EDMUND A. BIGLER, of Clearfield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY :

JAMES C. DARBY, of Conemaugh Borough.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR, of Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY :

FRANCIS J. O'CONNOR of Johnstown.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR :

RAPHAEL HITE, of Carroll Twp.

FOR CORONER :

PETER McGOUGH, of Portage Twp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR :

HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

THE *New Era*, a Republican paper published at Lancaster, Pa., says : It seems to us that when ever deserters are granted pensions it is time for Grand Army men to protest.

THE new Chinese Minister will bring his wife to Washington. She is the first woman of high caste who has been permitted to accompany her husband outside of the Celestial Kingdom.

ONE of the largest bars of gold ever cast was turned out of the United States Assay Office in Helena, Montana, Wednesday. It weighed 500 pounds and is worth more than $100,000.

HON. LEON ABBETT, once Governor of New Jersey, has again received the the Democratic nomination for that office. Like Governor Hill, of New York, he enjoys great popularity in his native State.

AFTER working three weeks at the Cronin murder case in Chicago, four jurors have been secured. At this same rate it will take a couple of months yet before a jury of twelve will be ready to try the case.

THE steamer Gaelic from Yokohoma, Japan, brings the news of the greatest disaster known in the history of Japan, by which more than 15,000 lives were lost and several towns were destroyed by a flood on the 19th of August.

CAPTAIN ARMES, the man who pulled Governor Beaver's nose, threatens to bring suit against General Schofield who, as acting Secretary of war, issued the order convening the board to examine into his mental state.

THE Democrats of Clearfield county have appointed their delegates to the next Democratic State Convention and have instructed them to vote for Hon. William A. Wallace, for Governor.

AT Philadelphia United States District Attorney Beck has brought action against Joseph Hooler, a lithograph printer, to recover $1,000 penalty under the contract labor law for importing John Ford, his engraver, from England.

And still the bolt against Mahone in Virginia grows in strength. It is not only original and S alwart Republicans that are kicking over the traces, but the colored voters are showing signs of mutiny. A colored anti-Mahone club has been organized in Norfolk.

A STORM along the New Jersey coast, and at the Delaware breakwater, last week, resulted in the loss of about 60 lives and the wrecking of 30 vessels. Considerable property at Cape May and Atlantic City was damaged and those places cut off from railroad communication for several days.

MONTANA has been suffering from destructive forest fires of late. In the past three weeks many hundreds of dollars worth of valuable timber has been destroyed by the flames, which in one instance swept completely over a section 100 miles long and 60 miles wide in forty-eight hours' time.

THE London dockmen are again on the strike, and threaten a general lockout. The strikers refuse to work with the "blacklegs," or with the new hands engaged by the companies during the strike. The managers of the dock companies threaten to force a general lockout if the men do not live up to the terms of the agreement their representatives signed.

JOHN LEES, a Republican and one of the prominent woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia, says : "I have come to the conclusion that the only salvation for this country must be found in free raw materials. Unless Congress removes the tariff on wool it won't be long before some of the largest factories in this country will be compelled to close their doors." Next !

IT is said that one of the candidates on the Republican county ticket boasts that he is well supplied with funds by the Republican ring. While he is pushed forward, with a liberal supply of money to be used where it will do the most good, the balance of the Republican county ticket will be used only for trading purposes and they will be slaughtered without any mercy.

THE Prince of Monaco, who has just died, reigned over a little less than eight and a half square miles of territory, with a population of 8,600 persons, all titled nobles in their own right. His principality is defended by an army numbering 72 officers and men, and his people, besides enjoying aristocratic titles, are exempt from taxation, the expense of the empire being paid by gambling house franchises.

WE take the following extract from an address delivered by Mr. Joseph Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*, (Republican.) The address was delivered several years ago, before the Republican party had got bound entirely to the tariff robbers, and as it is as true now as it was then, it is very wholesome reading : "The present system of protection back taxes and waterlogs every other manufacturer. The whole system is mutual plunder one of another and all of each. Suppose I have a protection of 50 per cent. I levy that much extra for my goods on my neighbors. But my neighbors also have a protection of 40 to 100 per cent. and they levy back on me, and when we come to balance books at the end of the year we find that, so far at least as the workingmen are concerned, what they have gained in nominal wages they have lost in the artificial cost of living. The manufacturing capitalists, it is true, have increased their profits, but it has been done at the expense of the unprotected farmers, who cannot tax back by fixing an artificial price on their products because the market value of their crops is determined by the foreign quotations. In this protection struggle to grab one from the other where the game is the d—l take the hindmost, the unprotected agriculturists are the ones who get "taken in" and done for by the smarter town gentry. Protection is a fraudulent and false system. Freedom of exchange, like truth, alone leads to honest results.

In a country like ours, where money is abundant and for loan by hundreds of millions ; where it goes begging for 4 or 5 per cent. on good securities ; where there is as much surplus wealth as in any nation in the world except England, and very nearly as much as in England ; where men cannot find investment for their capital, it is not necessary to our "infant industries" any longer to live on spoon vituals. They have been coddled long enough at the cost of the farmers. They are "stalwarts" now, and if they can't stand let them sit down or go into some other business."

THE consideration of the question of the final distribution of the flood relief fund was considered by the commission at Harrisburg on Saturday and it was agreed to give Johnstown $1,000,000 now, to be distributed on the same basis as the first distribution. The commission has received $2,605, 114,52, and has on hand $1,606,456.55, subject to contracts not yet completed, amounting to $43,600 and appropriations to other parts of the State of $84,190.05.

In the Conemaugh valley $769,382.70 has been expended and in other parts of the State $169,275.09. Various subscriptions are still being received by the commission.

THE fact two of Pension Commissioner Tanner's orders have been reversed by the Acting Commissioner shows that Secretary Noble contemplates a less liberal pension policy. The retiring Commissioner directed all local examining Boards, upon application of pensioners receiving a less rate than $4 a month, to examine them for rerating. He held that a man who was not pensionable at the rate of $4 a month was not entitled to a pension at all. His purpose was to raise the pensioners receiving $1, $2 or $3 a month to the $4 class.

THE late Republican State Convention and President Harrison held entirely different views. About the time the Convention was endorsing Corporal Tanner and patting him on the back for getting rid of the surplus, President Harrison was getting ready to unload the Pension Comissioner. It makes no difference however to the "truly loyal" in Pennsylvania, if the Convention was held to-morrow it would pass a resolution commending President Harrison for his summarily bouncing Tanner, for the simple reason that Harrison is now on top.

PENSION COMMISSIONER TANNER, who opened the bung-hole of the Treasury and was getting away with the surplus in fine style was requested by President Harrison, to step down and out one day last week and after deliberating until the last moment as to whether he would resign or be kicked out concluded to resign, and his resignation was promptly accepted. Major Warner of Missouri has been tendered the position of Commissioner of Pensions but it is believed that he will decline.

JUDGE SAWER in the United States circuit court at San Francisco, California on Monday rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of deputy Marshal David Nagle who was arrested for shooting Judge Terry a few weeks ago, and discharged Nagle from custody. The bill of exceptions filed by counsel for the State was allowed by the court and pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, Nagle was ordered released on his own recognizance with bonds fixed at $5,000.

THE estimated increase of the public debt turns out to have been much too small. For the month of August it was $6,026,692, and for July $1,317,312. During the corresponding months of last year the public debt was decreased $8,662,700 and $2,879,052 respectively. This turning of a surplus into a deficit, if it continues throughout the present fiscal year, as it has begun in its first two months, will make necessary an increase of taxation instead of the relief that has been proposed.

GOVERNOR FORAKER was quoted with saying in a speech made at Springfield, Ohio, on Saturday that an obscure member of the Cabinet, Noble, caused Tanner's downfall. On Monday the Governor denied that he made the statement. On Tuesday Secretary Noble's brother, a business man of Columbus, and several citizens, made affidavit that Foraker used the language attributed to him.

IT is said that an English syndicate has obtained control of the tanneries in New England and New York, and will run them as one large plant.

Tannerism Still Rampant.

It is very evident although Tanner is gone, that his spirit and influence endure and that the evil he did does in fact live after him. The determination to pension every man who wore a uniform, whether he needs it or not, or whether the law sanctions such a proceeding or not, seems to be identified with the Republican party so strongly that nothing can dissociate the two. Even men of the character, standing and high military record of Russell A. Alger hesitate when asked, to give anything more than the customary platitudinous evasions on the great question of Tannerism.

Every indication thus far, however, points to a continuance of the Tanner spirit in the pension Office. The man universally acknowledged to be first in favor at Court is William Warner, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the "Grand Army," than whom no one, not even Tanner, has spoken and worked more strongly for service pensions, or, in other words, for pensions to every man who were a uniform, be it for a day or four years. As he said in his address before the Milwaukee Encampment on the 28th inst.: "Let the Committee on Pensions take your recommendations to congress backed by a united Grand Army of the Republic and there will be no failure."

The singular lack of dignity in such a proceeding does not seem to occur to the "Grand Army" at all. They say, in effect, "We are the heroes who saved the Union, and we want to be paid for doing it. If you don't pay us we will make trouble for you or vote the other ticket." Anything more strongly calculated to take away from the "honored blue" all its glorious or patriotic associations could scarcely be conceived ; and yet this spirit is the most prominent in the "Grand Army" beyond a doubt.

Every man who suffered loss of limb or health *in the line of duty*, that is from Rebel bullets in battle or from diseases necessarily incidental or traceable to the service, is entitled to a pension and if he asked for it, has long ago received it under laws which have always been in force. The enormous overgrowth of pensions which began under that appointed President, Rutherford B. Hayes, is over and above and beyond the only correct principle as stated above.

If there is any spirit left in the Grand Army and amongst the surviving soldiery of the Rebellion that is not a commercial one, for heaven's sake let us hear it. The mercenaries and demagogues of the Tanner-Warner Tuttle-Fairchild sort are fast disgusting sensible and patriotic people with the very names of "veteran" and "Grand Army of the Republic." This is melancholy but it is a fact. Let the soldiers who believe in patriotism as against demagoguery, and who are opposed to grave national scandals and embarrassments in the name of "pensions," speak out. —*Phila. Herald.*

Threatening the New England Iron Manufacturers.

There is consternation in the camp of the pig-iron gentry over the earnest petition of manufacturers of iron in New-England praying for free ores, coal and coke, and for a 24 per cent. ad valorem duty on pig iron and steel. Therefore from behind the breastworks of the Iron and Steel Association pops up Mr. Secretary Swank, musket in hand, ready to defend to the last gasp the sacred tariff on pig-iron and its components. Like other enthusiasts, however, Mr. Swank overdoes his protesting, and overthrows his economic arguments by incautious citations of industrial facts.

What Secretary Swank appears most to desire is that the New England iron manufacturers shall go out of the business, leaving a wider monopoly for the pig-iron lords of Pittsburg and the West. But, with exquisite impertinence, he does not hesitate to threaten the New Englanders with the direst evils of free trade if they should insist upon having cheaper ores and coal. "Reduce the duties on pig-iron," cries Swank, "and down will come the duties on everything made from it. If we are ever to have free trade in this country we will have plenty of it ; and New England will get its full share." We hope so. To a similar feast of free trade, if we remember aright, have the attorneys and lobbyists of the Ohio wool growers invited the woolen manufacturers if they should dare to demaud, not free wool, but ad valorem instead of specific duties on wool.

But these are idle threats. The enormous duty of $6.72 per ton on pig-iron, like the paralyzing duties on wool, will have to be reduced. The New England iron manufacturers' proposed 24 per cent, would amount to $3.50 a ton, is quite enough—too much, indeed—for all honest purposes, and should satisfy even the greedy pig-iron ring which Mr. Swank so sturdily defends. It is high time that the iron consumers' inning should come. Lower duties would also help the iron manufacturer by enlarging his markets at home and abroad. —*Phila. Record.*

Getting at Certain Expectations.

We are certainly coming to a closer standing of the veteran pensioners' platform. The balance of the account between them and the rest of the present population was struck by Senator Ingalls at a reunion in Arkansas City, and reported by the *Nebraska State Journal*. After calculating what the wealth of the country is, "the soldier," said Senator Ingalls, "has earned it all. Without him there would have been no treasury, no nation. He is entitled to his patronage of it."

Senator Ingalls is a man of strong and feeling convictions, and of great ability and readiness to express them. But, according to his reasoning, the plan of distribution he proposes hardly seems to be fair. The old soldier would seem to be entitled to all the wealth the United States Treasury may hold. It is still a curious fact that as this movement gathers way to immerse the entire surviving body of veterans and their connections deeper and deeper in the Nation's property, no one as yet arises in the Grand Army organization to moderate it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DES MOINES, Sept. 17.—An unknown tramp was walking on the Chicago and Northwestern track from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley, and between Crescent and Stony Creek he found a broken rail on a high embankment where the rail makes a sharp curve. It was an outside rail next to the river, and no train could have passed over in safety. The next train due was the limited passenger, and he resolved to avert a terrible wreck if possible. He ran to Honey Creek, three miles distant, and tried to raise the operator, who was not at his post. He then aroused the section hands, and they took the hand car and went back to the broken rail, arriving there just in time to flag the limited and stop it within a few feet of almost certain destruction.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale at the drugstore of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

"A Nation of Perjurers."

The President seems to have some difficulty in getting a suitable Pension Commissioner, and it all results from the bad start he made at the outset, in appointing Tanner, and instructing him "to deal liberally with the boys." General Warner declines the office. General Cox, of Ohio; has been suggested, but as he is a foremost lawyer of his State and has been a cabinet officer will hardly care for such promotion backward. In any appointment he may make Mr. Harrison will of course have the Grand Army and 1892 in view ; but the uprosar Tanner created by his reckless and illegal methods shows that the solid business interests of the country have an eye on the administration of the Pension Bureau. How to satisfy this important element and the Grand Army politicians at the same time is the vexatious problem before the President. Of course he will not be able to do it. His first mistake in appointing Tanner and inviting him to unload the surplus to "the boys," it is easy to see was, the bad start that made a worse ending. While the President deserves credit for booting Tanner out of office, it must be remembered the appointment was made despite the vigorous protests which set forth the shallow qualities of the man. A suggestion is made the office should go now to a retired officer of the regular army, with no political axes to grind, and some attempt be made to bring the pension business back to its legitimate functions, and reform the rolls by striking from them all persons not clearly entitled to the nation's bounty. This would be desirable, but with the impetus that has been given these forays on the treasury by Congress, by parties and politicians such reform seems well nigh impossible. "*It is making us a nation of perjurers,*" is a remark we heard not long ago from a high officer of the pension bureau, a soldier of merit and a Republican in politics, in commenting on the loose administration of the office, and the arts and devices of the claim agents, some of whom have become millionaires. The scandals narrated privately of the affair, of the bureau exceed by great odds all that has been made public.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Wonderful Cruiser.

Apparently the new cruiser Baltimore is the swiftest naval vessel ever built in any country. In a trial under unfavorable conditions, with new machinery, in a rough sea, the ship steamed for three hours at a speed of 20.2 knots an hour and developed about ten thousand horse-power without heating a journal or showing a strain anywhere. The Cramps, who built the ship, are to be congratulated upon an achievement far in excess of requirements, and Ex-Secretary Whitney is fairly entitled to plume himself upon the result in a case in which he selected the design and let the contract in the face of much adverse criticism.

But after all it is the country which has most reason to rejoice, for the possession of such a ship—apart from the great credit her character does to American skill and enterprise in ship building—is an important part of that gurantee of peace which alone is the object of Americans in building the new navy.

The most vulnerable part of every maritime nation is its commerce, and with a few such vessels as the Baltimore afloat under our flag we should have little reason to anticipate wanton attack on the part of any country with a merchant ship to lose.

The Baltimore is as speedy as the "ocean greyhounds" themselves. No ordinary merchant vessel of an enemy once sighted at sea could hope to escape her, while there is no fighting ship of a class too strong for her from which she could not easily run away upon occasion.

Fast crusiers are not all that we need for the country's defense, but they constitute a very important part of the new navy, and it was sound policy which made their construction the first step. It is also good fortune that the capacity of American craftsman to construct them successfully is so well attested as it is by the Baltimore's performance.—*N. Y. World.*

Convict Labor.

If anybody has a doubt that the tariff tax is maintained for the benefit of "American Workingmen," the following dispatch to the New York *Tribune* protectionist organ, ought to remove it :

NASHVILLE, TENN., 15.—The convicts of the Tennessee penitentiary were leased at auction at the capitol yesterday for a term of six years. The lease was secured by the Tennessee coal, and railroad company, which was the only bidder. The consideration was $100,000 per annum, the minimum allowed by the act authorizing the lease. Nearly all the convicts will be employed in the company's mines, where a large number are now at work.

The tariff tax on coal is seventy-five cents per ton, and this tax, like all protective taxes, is imposed upon 60,000,000 of cousumers, for the benefit of our "workingmen." Of course it is the pauper labor of Canada that would compete with the "American Miner," and that might hurt him ; but to compete with a body of State prison convicts, working for fifty cents a day, is the very thing to insure high wages to those miners who have been so unfortunate as to escape the penitentiary.

These are all good protectionists Republicans from the north, who own the Tennessee coal lands. Mr. Negley, of Pittsburg, has about 14,000 acres, and besides, there have been several philanthropic northern protectionist manufacturers, who lately located in and about Chattanooga "to help build up the south," as they call it. If the American coal consumers expect cheaper coal by reason of this cheap prison labor, they will be fooled to their heart's delight ; but the competing miners out of jail bondage will be asked to vote for the protective tariff tax just the same.

The impudence of the tariff gang is harder to bear than their stealings.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The dedication and opening of the new Catholic University near this city will occur Wednesday, November 13, and invitations to the ceremonies are now being issued. All the bishops of the Catholic Church in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland will be invited, together with the heads of European and American educational institutions, the President of the United States, the members of his cabinet, Congress, the judiciary, etc.

Cardinal Gibbons will conduct the dedicatory ceremonies. Pontificial mass will be celebrated in the new chapel of the university at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be delivered by Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland. The university will be formally opened at 4 o'clock. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., will make an address and Prof. Schroeder will read a latin poem.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfatory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—While examining a bunch of bananas, a Boston dealer found a snake two feet long concealed under the fruit.

—The main building of the New Era exposition at St. Joseph, Mo., caught fire on Sunday and damaged the buildings and exhibits to the extent of $250,000.

—Mrs. George Lepple of Easton, Pa., was arrested on Monday, charged with cruelty to her adopted daughter. She beat the girl until she was covered with cuts and bruises, and then bathed the sores with carbolic acid to increase the pains. The girl's face, which has the most cuts, is in a horrible condition.

—On Sunday last Walter G. Campbell, of Youngstown, N. Y., made a trip through the rapids of Niagara Gorge, below the falls. A large number of people witnessed the feat. Campbell is not quite 21. A dog which he took with him also passed through safely. Campbell and the dog wore cork life preservers.

—On Monday morning Mrs. Fuldine Landersuck of Brooklyn, returned home and was horrified to find her husband lying on the floor of their apartments with his throat cut from ear to ear and a bloody razor lying by his side on the floor. Mrs. Landersuck had left her husband at 10 o'clock to go to church.

—While Sunday school services were being held in a small frame church at Columbia City, Ind., on Sunday afternoon lightning struck the spire and coursed down through the roof, striking and instantly killing two girls, both aged 17, who were sitting together in the centre of their class. The other ten children in the class were badly stunned but not seriously injured.

—During a game of cards in an Italian boarding house in the east end Pittsburg, last Saturday night Giovannie Franceschiel stabbed his brother Michele in the body four times with a large knife, killing him instantly. He then forced the other players to let him pass from the house by threatening to kill them and escaped in the darkness but was captured in the woods the same night.

—On Sunday a dreadful accident happened at the stone quarries of near Vam Conver, Ore. Some laborers were engaged in opening cans of powder with chisels, there being about 12 of them, when the powder ignighted and a fearful explosion occurred, killing Pat. Delaney and Tom Moron instantly. Four of their companions were fearfully burned and thrown a considerable distance.

—Frank Amos, one of the most prominent citizens of Morgan county, Ohio, was murdered at his home, in the western part of that county, by Mrs. Hampton, his niece, who literally hacked his face and head to pieces with a butcher knife which she had carried for weeks avowedly for that purpose. The murder grew out of a lawsuit in which the testimony of Amos threw the costs on Mrs Hampton.

—An instance of close figuring has come to light in an American city. A woman wanted some peas for dinner, and, coming down in the afternoon, learned that they were 25 cents a half peck. After considerable argument she succeeded in getting two quarts for 12 cents, and the next morning, as she needed a half peck, she came down town and got the other two quarts at the same price. She saved one cent.

—A curious historical document hangs in the private office of Judge John J. Gorman, at New York. It purports to be the original commission granted by John Hancock, President of the United States, on October 10, 1776, to John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of the Revolution. The signature of President Hancock is in his well-known round hand, and the script of John Paul Jones' name appears to have been written in the same bold hand.

—Luther Wallace called at the Central Hotel in California, Mo., on Sunday and asked to see Miss Lulu Smith, a domestic who has been connected with the hotel for two weeks past. She received him in her room, and immediately two pistol shots resounded throughout the house. Both were found with bullet holes through their heads. The girl died immediately. Wallace is still alive, but cannot recover. A love affair is supposed to be at the bottom of the tragedy.

—Aterrible tragedy occurred in the vicinity of Springfield, Fayette county, on Monday night. Howard Henderson went to the residence of Tom Edwards with the intention of giving Edwards a "pounding" for paying too much attention to his wife. Edwards attempted to get away from Henderson, but, finding he could not, turned on Henderson and stabbed him several times in the breast and both shoulders, cutting the muscles badly. Edwards has been arrested. Henderson may die.

—A large number of men were hunting in the woods for moose at Ship Harbor, Halifax, on Friday last, when one party, consisting of two men named Taylor and Annand, saw at a distance what they took to be a moose. One of them fired and immediately a shriek was heard. Hurrying to the spot they found they had mistaken two men for moose and killed both. The victims were two young men named Mitchell and Webber. The shot had struck one of them in the breast, passed through, and struck the other in a vital part of the neck.

—A thrilling tale of death and rescue during the recent hurricane was brought to Boston on Saturday by the Norwegian steamer Dana. On Wednesday, in the height of the gale, the Italian bark Caterina R., of Genoa, was seen dismasted and at the mercy of the waves. Seven of the crew were clinging to the foremast head. They were rescued with great difficulty. The men had remained 48 hours in the rigging without food or water. Captain Mortola and five of the crew were swept overboard.

—A story full of pathos, of the death of a brave man has come to the public this week. He was a fireman, and in searching for possible sufferers in a burning factory his retreat was cut off. His companions escaped through a small window, but he being to bulky was prevented from following them, although at the outset he called to his companions to let them know his plight, he said never a word when he saw that all hope of escape was lost, but he stood and burned to death with the fortitude of a hero. When his body was found his legs were entirely consumed, but in his charred hand he still held the nozzle of a fire hose. He had done his duty to the last.

—Noah Maragrum and William and John Lewis, while out hunting Wednesday, had an experience with bigger game than they were looking for They were raising the woods in Sussex county, N. Y., when dogs treed a large wildcat. Before the hunters reached the spot the beast had whipped the dogs and taken refuge in a cave. After vainly trying to smoke her out Maragrum started into the cave with his shotgun. He had hardly entered when he saw the green blazing eyes of the animal and fired at them. In an instant the cat sprang upon him, and began clawing his face and shoulders in a terrible manner. Maragrum staggered out of the cave with the howling cat on his shoulders, and his companions, not daring to shoot, beat the animal to death with clubs. Maragrum fainted from shock and loss of blood when released. He was frightfully disfigured, and may loose the sight of one eye. The catamount measured over five feet in length.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

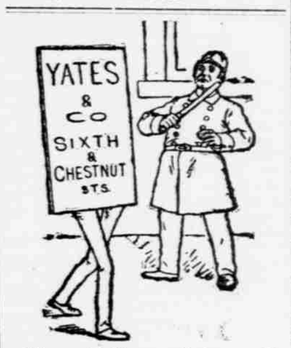
113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburg Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

—Last Monday evening a crowded passenger train on the Erie railroad ran into a freight train near Tioga Junction. About 20 passengers were injured, some fatally. All the passenger coaches were burned.

—The problem of the "battle of life" has just been solved in a most extraordinary manner by three dames of a certain age—sisters to all appearance, and comfortably endowed with this world's goods—who resided in a pleasant villa at Le Vesinet. For some reason hitherto unexplained they were weary of existence, and they determided to die together. The three sisters having previously provided themselves with a perfect arsenal of revolvers, set fire to their house on Monday morning. They then, in the most methodical manner, bade each other a last farewell, and turned their weapons against themselves. In two cases the shots were fired with fatal effect, two of the sisters falling to the ground mortally wounded. The third inflicted severe injuries on herself, but hopes of her recovery are entertained. Some passers-by perceiving smoke issuing from the villa, ran in and found the two corpses, while the third sister was seen lying insensible on the floor. The inhabitants seem utterly at a loss to account for this extraordinary tragedy, which has naturally caused intense excitement in the neighborhood. The whole thing was manifestly planned with deliberation, care being taken to kill a horse and dog, both old favorites.



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SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

NOT DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

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Charles S. Gill, Proprietor.

Table unsurpassed. Remodeled with office on ground floor. Natural gas and incandescent light in all rooms. New steam laundry attached to house.

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——PRACTICAL——

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

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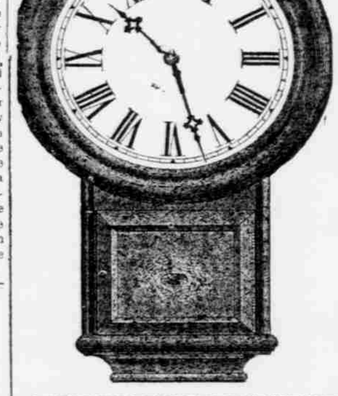

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——JEWELRY,——

Silverware, Musical Instruments

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Sole Agent

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Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

EXPOSITION AT PITTSBURG

OPENS SEPT. 4th. CLOSES OCT 26th.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

HOPPER BROTHERS. & CO.

Extend to you a hearty invitation when you visit the City to call and examine our stock of

BEDROOM FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE.

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS,

DINING AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

BEDDING STOVES AND RANGES.

We furnish everything that pertains to the proper fitting of a house at lower prices than can be had elsewhere in the City.

WE ARE NEAR THE EXPOSITION.

Cars from the B. & O. and P. R. R. Depots pass our Doors. Will gladly give any information necessary.

Hooper Bros. & Co., 307 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Prepares and classifies young men and boys at any time ; fits them for Business, any College, Polytechnic School, for West Point or Annapolis. Advanced classes in Physics, Chemistry, Surveying, Electrical Civil Engineering, Classics, Mathematics, etc. One of the best equipped and best managed Schools for students with or without the Principal. Teachers all men and graduates of first-class Colleges. Five buildings single rooms. Every room has in it a steam radiator and is completely furnished. Grounds (ten acres) for athletics, etc., Gymnasium. Special opportunities for age students in advance readily. Primary department for young boys. Patrons or students may select any studies, or a Business, College-Preparatory, Electrical, Mechanical course. Practical and Chemical Laboratory. Practical Business Department, with Telegraphy, Phonography, etc., etc. More fully supplied with apparatus than any other College fitting school. Media Academy offers more comfort, the best education, and the best training. Fixed prices cover every expense. No extras. Send for illustrated catalogue sent free to any address. SMITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A.B., A.M. (Harvard Graduate), Principal and Proprietor, Media, Pa. Circulars at this office.

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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888. Carrolltown Bank, Carrolltown, Pa.

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The following are the principal features of a general banking business :

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Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

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Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

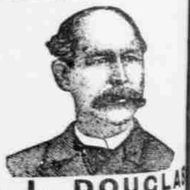
ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.



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$3 SHOE FOR LADIES

Best in the world. Examine his $5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. $4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. $3.50 POLICE and FARMERS SHOE. $2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE. $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. $2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

If you pay more than the prices named above for shoes of equal value, it is your own fault. Full explanation given in catalogue sent free on application. Name this paper on postal card and address W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Centre Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

The Best Western Cattle Butchered every day. Also Fresh Lamb, Veal, Mutton, Lard, Etc., always on hand.

Market open at all hours and attentive and obliging salesmen attend to the wants of customers.

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—ELY'S— CATARRH CREAM : BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflammation,

Heals the Sores,

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Try the Cure.

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A particle is applied into each nostrils and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists ; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BRO'S., 56 Warren St., New York.

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 20, 1889.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The largest and cheapest stock of whips at Langbein's.

—New subscribers are constantly being added to our list.

—For horse blankets and robes go to C. A. Langbein's.

—A new lot of facinators at Mrs. R. E. Jones' at all prices.

—Mr. Philip Collins is confined to his house by a severe cold.

—A child of Mr. Thomas Nipple died on Monday last from diptheria.

—You can buy an all hand made single harness at Langbein's for $12.

—The Ebensburg Cornet Band will attend the Carrolltown Fair to-day (Friday).

—You can buy a good horse blanket at Langbein's harness shop for $1.

—A splendid assortment of gloria silk and satine umbrellas at Mrs. R. E. Jones'.

—A small child of Mr. Philip Sanders, of Munster townsolp, died on Monday last.

—The directors of the poor of the State will meet in convention in Altoona on Oct. 16 and 17.

—The Hollidaysburg fair was postponed on account of the weather until Tuesday the 24 inst.

—James Giles and old and respected citizen of Blair township, died on Saturday last aged about seventy years.

—The H. C. Frick Coke Company is reported as living to buy the four coke plants of the Cambria Iron Company, aggregating 700 ovens.

—The Lock Haven flood relief committee on Tuesday made their final distribution in Clinton county, having paid out the $30,000 awarded them.

—A wretch who richly deserves hanging, recently cut the tongue out of a horse belonging to John Leppert, of Juniata township, Bedford county.

—Turpentine mixed with carbolic acid and kept in open vessels about the room will greatly lessen the risk of contagion in scarlet fever, diptheria and kindred diseases.

—We are receiving new goods every day and already have on hand a good assortment of both flannels and underwear for fall and winter wear.—Mrs. R. E. Jones.

—Edward Spires, a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad, was thrown off his train in the Blairsville yard on Tuesday night last and ran over, killing him instantly.

—Mr. Julius Glasser, of Pittsburg, passed through this place on Monday on his way to Carrolltown, where he intends spending a few weeks with his brother, Mr. Otto Glasser.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 811 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—If you want horse blankets or robes for winter call at C. A. Lanebein's harness shop and examine his stock, he has the cheapest and best stock ever brought to Ebensburg.

—Hungarians are a costly and rough addition to the population of the country, forty-one of them being in the Westmoreland county jail for various crimes against law and good order.

—A bursted flue in the engine of the branch necessitated the bringing of an engine up from Altoona on Tuesday evening to take out the 3.35 train which, was delayed about three hours.

—A goodly number of squirrels have been shot in this neighborhood since the commencement of the season, but up to this time none of our hunters have had the nerve to send any to this office.

—Professor F. A. Lyte and family, Hon. John Griffith and family, and Mr. Webb Griffith, all of Kane, Pa., are here visiting ex-Sheriff Griffith, whose serious illness we mention in another part of our paper.

—The horses in three carriages ran away at a funeral in Blairsville on Thursday of last week, starting from the Catholic Church. The scene was a frightful one and all the vehicles were wrecked, but nobody was hurt.

—The valuable hotel property located on Main street, Carrolltown, Pa., at present occupied by J. D. Thomas and known as the Hotel Brunswick, will be sold on reason able terms. For further information address M. . Kittell,

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—The miners' strike at Punxsutawney was settled Saturday. The miners who were receiving 40 cents per ton, are now getting 45 cents; coke drawers, who were getting 65 cents, will be paid 75 cents, and all other wages are advanced in proportion.

—A son of Jacob Smithbower, of Cambria township, near New Germany, got his right hand caught in a cider press on Tuesday and the result was that Drs. Jones and Kenedy, of this place, were called upon to amputate the thumb and two fingers. The young man is getting along as well as could be expected.

—It would appear that the rebuilding of St. John's Catholic church is shortly to be commenced, inasmuch as proposals have been asked for. It is said that the new church will be erected on Clinton street on part of the convent property. Plans and specifications are understood to have been prepared.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—The final distribution of the Johnstown relief money will begin on Monday, October 7th, and will be completed by the following Saturday. In the meantime numerous small claims are being settled. The Cambria Iron Company will on Monday next commence to distribute $250 000 which was subscribed from all over the country for the benefit of their workmen.

—Although there is but little money in sight except that received from the State appropriation, the school directors of Johnstown borough have decided to open the schools on the 30th of September and hope to raise funds enough to keep them open for a term of eight months. Considerable money is expected in response to the appeal recently made for help, however.

—Ex-Sheriff Griffith, of this place was taken suddenly sick on Friday last and has been lying in a precarious condition ever since. His relatives have been summoned to his bedside and but little hopes are had for his ultimate recovery. Brights disease is what he is suffering from and an operation performed on Monday has relieved him to a great extent and he is now resting much easier.

—An exchange says that the Pennsylvania railroad company will in the near future adopt the Semaphore system of signals which shall be used to govern all tracks, and the train movement, so far as practicable will be directed by position and not color. A horizontal position of a distant signal arm indicates caution. Either arm at an angle of 75 degrees to the horizontal indicates safety.

—Hail fell in this place on Thursday.

—Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather quite a number of people went to the Carrolltown fair on Thursday.

—A son of Dennis O'Donnell, of Munster township, died on Friday last of typhoid fever. He was about 19 years of age.

—Workmen replacing the viaduct near South Fork, destroyed by the breaking of the reservoir, have found railroad iron twenty feet below the surface of the river bed.

—A disease called "putrid sore throat" among horses in the eastern counties of the State is alarmingly fatal. The veterinarys who have been employed on some of the cases regard the disease as a climatic one. They have not been successful in treating it.

—While plowing recently John Gilliland, of Kishacoquillas, Mifflin county, turned up the gold watch lost by his brother some four or five months ago. It is supposed the watch was lost in the stable, hauled out with the manure and plowed down. When found the cases were in a fair condition but the works were a wreck.

—Leonard Hartman, of the Central Hotel, Hasting, will have a shooting match on the first day of October, 1889. The range is one hundred yards, off hand, for three prizes: 1st, $25; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10. All marksmen are cordially invited to attend. The shooting will take place at 10:00 A. M. on the above named day.

—A complete list of the dead in Cambria borough has been made by Mail Carrier Bridges, and he finds that there were 324 people drowned in the flood. This district was below the stone bridge, and the full force of the water did not catch it. It is the only absolutely correct list of any part of the flooded district yet published.

—Owing to the unfavorable weather which has been constant since Tuesday, the opening day of the Carrolltown fair, the managers of the fair will keep it open one day longer than intended, and close on Saturday instead of Friday. We hope in their plucky contest with the weather that Saturday at least may be a fair and propitious day for the Agricultural Society.

—It hardly necessary to call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Simon Bros., at Gallitzin, as it will attract attention itself. Messrs. Simon Bros. have a large general store and by buying their goods in large quantities, at first hands, are enabled to sell to their customers at prices that defy competition. Give them a call, inspect their stock and if your purchases amount to $10 or over your railroad fare will be paid both ways.

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

—It is generally believed by relatives and friends that Miss Mary Zern, formerly of Carroll township, was lost in the Johnstown flood. She had been living in Altoona a short time previous when she left there and went to Johnstown, where she was seen about a week before the flood by an acquaintance at a house that was washed away, and the entire family lost. Her relatives have not heard anything from her since and they have no doubt she was lost with the family. The party from whom we got the above information had forgotten the name of the family with whom Miss Zern was living when last seen.

—Charles Hollis, an eight year-old son of Mr. David Hollis, of White township, was accidentally shot near Lloydsville, on Sunday last and instantly killed. He was visiting at the house of Mr. Isaac Edmiston, and while there, Edmiston's dog started a rabbit which ran into the bush. William Edmiston, a thirteen-year-old boy, got a gun and the two boys started after the rabbit, but after hunting for it a short time gave up the chase and they started to return, when in some manner the gun was accidently discharged, the load of shot taking effect in young Hollis' neck, causing instant death. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

—The flood Commission decided at its last meeting to pay the bill of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, for one car of lumber amounting to $350.46, which was lost by them in the flood. The car is the one that went through the corner of the Frazer building and settled on the opposite side of Main street. The Baltimore & Ohio were very liberal to the Johnstown people at the time of the flood, and on this account this claim was paid by the Commission it being about the only claim so treated. While definite information cannot be had, the lumber it is supposed found its way in relieving the general necessities at the time. Many of our citizens remember distinctly when the car was broken open. Who knows where the lumber went? We shall gladly print an answer to the question.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

A Deputy Sheriff Shot.

Joseph and David Nicely, brothers, who are under sentence of death at Somerset for the murder of Farmer Umberger in March last, shot Deputy Sheriff McMillen at noon on Monday and made their escape to the woods half a mile away. The shots were heard and an alarm was at once given. In a few minutes hundreds of excited citizens were in pursuit with rifles and revolvers. In less than an hour David was captured in a tree and an hour later Joseph was found hiding under a log. It was only by drawing revolvers that the officers and cool-headed citizens were enabled to conduct the captives through a mob of infuriated citizens that lined the streets and grounds surrounding the jail, the prisoners pleading all the while to have their lives spared.

The deputy had just unlocked the door to pass an assistant in with water when Joseph Nicely forcing his way out, met the deputy in the corridor. The latter seized the prisoner, who drew a revolver and fired two shots in close succession, both taking effect near the heart. The deputy is lying in a critical condition and his chances of recovery are doubtful. Excitement runs high, and the jail is heavily guarded. Should the Deputy Sheriff die it is thought an attempt will be made by the maddened people to break down the old jail and lynch the desperadoes.

Died in Altoona.

Mr. John Fury, of Portage, who has been a patient at the City Hospital for the past three weeks, suffering from typhoid fever, died at that institution Tuesday morning at 5:15 o'clock. He was admitted to the hospital about eighteen days ago and during the last few days he suffered a great deal. The attendants at the hospital done everything in their power to allay the pain of the suffering man, but no earthly power could do him any good and his soul took its flight at the break of day this morning. His home was in Portage where a step-mother and a sister reside. An uncle, Mr. J. G. Brawler, lives at Sonman. The relatives have been notified of his death and as yet nothing has been done with his body and the hospital authorities are awaiting to hear from the relatives.—*Altoona Mirror.*

Jury List.

Following is the list of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn for the special term of court in November and the regular term in December:

TRAVERSE JURORS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3D.

Baker John, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Benford Walter, clerk, Johnstown.
Bryan David R., mill hand, Johnstown.
Burns James, hotel keeper, Millville.
Cady James, machinest, Prospect.
Cobaugh Scott, farmer, Jackson twp.
Coho John, laborer, Johnstown.
Darby James, saloon keeper, Conemaugh bor.
Downey John, surveyor, Johnstown.
Englehart Christ, Jr., Conemaugh bor.
Fearl Thomas, miller, Conemaugh bor.
Griffith John T., miner, Johnstown.
Hennesamp S. G., policeman, Johnstown.
Jordan H. M., laborer, Millville.
Koontz Joseph, contractor, Johnstown.
Long John T., contractor, Croyle twp.
Mauer E. J., brakeman, Ebensburg.
McGovern John, miner, South Fork.
Melhorn Edward, laborer, Allegheny twp.
Miller James P., tinner, Johnstown.
Morgan Thomas, miner, Conemaugh bor.
Morgan Evan, farmer, Barr twp.
Noel Joseph, farmer, Cambria twp.
Oaks Frederick, miner, South Fork.
Rohrabaugh John, farmer, Croyle twp.
Rowland William R., farmer, Carroll twp.
Rubritz Peter, laborer, East Conemaugh.
Sharbaugh John, undertaker, Washington twp.
Smay John M., farmer, Adams twp.
Soulsby George, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Stevenson George, painter, Johnstown.
Stewart Edward R. agent, East Conemaugh.
Wehn Charles, laborer, Johnstown.
Wyland Lawrence, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Young C. A., butcher, Johnstown.
Zane Jacob, foreman, East Conemaugh.

GRAND JURORS, DECEMBER TERM.

Adair Alexander, capitalist, Johnstown.
Costlow Peter, farmer, Adams twp.
Cover Alexander, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Dugan Hugh, farmer, Portage twp.
Dum Daniel M., farmer, Carroll twp.
Feighner Charles, farmer, Carroll twp.
Fitzpatrick Daniel, laborer, Cambria bor.
Fry, Edward, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Gales Joel A., farmer White twp.
Heisel Josiah, farmer, White twp.
Itel James, farmer, Portage twp.
Kenna Daniel, laborer, Millville.
Keiper Frederick, grocer, Richland twp.
Kuhn John D., sawyer, Reade twp.
Lohr William H., heater, Johnstown.
Luther Frank, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
O'Hara Samuel, farmer, Munster twp.
Porter John, teamster, Tunnelhill bor.
Rager John J., farmer, Jackson twp.
Rhody James J., laborer, Ashville bor.
Shuman Adam, farmer, Jackson twp.
Teeter David, laborer, Lower Yoder twp.
Thomas James P., merchant, Johnstown.
Wentrode Conrad, hotel keeper, Wilmore.

TRAVERSE JURORS—DECEMBER TERM—FIRST WEEK.

Abler John, mill hand, Conemaugh bor.
Bearer Lewis J., farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Benford James, carpenter, Johnstown.
Benson James, steel worker, Millville.
Berrum Felix, butcher, Chest Springs.
Blickenderfer John, farmer, Blacklick twp.
Blough Labias, farmer, Richland twp.
Boxler S. J., rail-straightner, Conemaugh bor.
Brant George, hotel keeper, Lilly.
Carter J. W., clerk, Johnstown.
Crisie Daniel, farmer, Washington twp.
Cummerford W. J., salesman, Loretto.
Davis Richard L., shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Denny H., gentleman, Ebensburg.
Dotson William, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Douglass James, farmer, Carroll twp.
Driscoll James, farmer, Jackson twp.
Duncan Ed. A., merchant, Clearfield twp.
Edwards E. L., contectioner, Johnstown.
Fagan William, Painter, Conemaugh bor.
Farl Nelson, blacksmith, Richland twp.
Freidhoff Joseph, contractor, Conemaugh bor.
Fresh George, carpenter, Barr twp.
Gant James, barber, Ebensburg.
Greil Alexander, saddler, Carrolltown.
Gyan bing George W., farmer, Adams twp.
Kelter F. C., laborer, Millville.
Kinkead D. H., clerk, Johnstown.
Knable George, farmer, West Taylor twp.
Koop John, farmer, Barr twp.
Krebs Albert A., roller, Johnstown.
Lee John W., laborer, Franklin bor.
Luttie W. A. H., farmer, Barr twp.
Ludwig Henry, liquor merchant, Johnstown.
McIntosh George, merchant, Lilly bor.
McKenna Paul, blacksmith, Washington twp.
Murray Michael, laborer, Conemaugh bor.
Orris Alexander, painter, Johnstown.
Orris Joseph J., farmer, Richland twp.
Roberts Lincoln, farmer, Summerhill twp.
Settlemyer Lewis, wire drawer, Conemaugh.
Singer John L., farmer, Jackson twp.
Shaffer George, carpenter, Johnstown.
Sharp John, farmer, Munster twp.
Shoemaker J. A., contractor, Ebensburg.
Stultz Jacob, farmer, Chest twp.
Taylor Francis, merchant, Conemaugh.
Wisinger Jonathan, farmer, Richland twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—DECEMBER TERM—SECOND WEEK.

Akers George J., reporter, Johnstown.
Hearer Joseph, farmer, Carroll twp.
Blough John S., farmer, Richland twp.
Bracken Jeff W., carpenter, Johnstown.
Cobick Frank, carpenter, Johnstown.
Cohler George A., hotel keeper, E. Conemaugh.
Connery Edward, policeman, Conemaugh bor.
Deitrich John J., farmer, Carroll twp.
Deitrich Martin, farmer, Carroll twp.
Donahoe William, blacksmith, Portage twp.
Durbin John, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Ellsworth John, laborer, Cambria bor.
Fardy Patrick, laborer, Wilmore.
Fiske John H., merchant, White twp.
Gabrielle Lewis, laborer, Woodvale.
Gearhart Samuel, farmer, Adams twp.
Gill Charles, farmer, Chest twp.
Guiselbart Albert, laborer, Conemaugh bor.
Gundenff A. J., laborer, Gallitzin.
Hill John E., watchman, Lower Yoder twp.
Hunt Timothy L., blacksmith, Upper Yoder twp.
Hutchinson Robert J., clerk, Johnstown.
Jones William P., carpenter, Ebensburg.
Keating John, farmer, Summerhill twp.
Krug George, farmer, Cambria twp.
Kelm Conrad, marble-cutter, Johnstown.
Kittell Andrew, carpenter, Loretto.
Kibler George, laborer, Cambria bor.
Kohler Anthony, farmer, Conemaugh twp.
Leslie Alexander, farmer, Carroll twp.
Loughry Clark H., clerk, Coopersdale.
McCloskey Thomas A., boss, Gallitzin bor.
McGough Demetrius, farmer, Allegheny twp.
McMullen C. A., miner, Gallitzin twp.
Mulligan James, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Nagle John Jr., farmer, Clearfield twp.
Oatman G. B., carpenter, East Conemaugh.
Owens David L., farmer, Cambria twp.
Page William, laborer, East Conemaugh.
Plummer Oliver, laborer, Summerhill twp.
Potts Thomas, steel worker, Johnstown.
Riblett Abraham, farmer, West Taylor twp.
Riblett John A., mill hand, Johnstown.
Suppes Max, superintend., Upper Yoder twp.
Williams George Sr., miner, Lilly bor.
Williams Richard, farmer, Barr twp.
Zerber Z. J., farmer, Clearfield twp.

Gettysburg Battlefield After Twenty-Six Years.

As many of your readers are already aware, the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session passed a bill to furnish free transportation to all Pennsylvania soldiers within the State whose organizations took part in the great battle and who desired to assist at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments on September 11 and 12. I being one of the fortunate ones, found myself on the way Monday the 9th inst. I arrived at Gettysburg the same evening after eight o'clock, and after securing lodging I started in company with a former comrade to visit the field by moonlight; we struck the position occupied by the 11th corps, Gen. Howard's, just south of town on both sides of the Baltimore pike, but as we had never been on this part of the field everything seemed turned around; on Tuesday morning we went out again, the 12th corps to which we belonged joined Howard on the right, a narrow depression divides Cemetery ridge from Culp's hill, where our corps was posted. It was here that Gen. Ewell fought us, and where his charging columns were almost annihilated. The rocks and trees plainly show the marks of the conflict of twenty-six years ago, an examination of the trees showed that very few of our guns were aimed too high. I stood beside a small tree and counted eleven marks made by rifle balls low enough to hit a man. One of our men from Gallitzin (now dead) got on a high rock during the fight and paid his compliments to the enemy with telling effect, receiving in return three bullet marks on his person. Our line of battle was in the general form of a fish hook, with both ends pointing south, the barb representing our position on the right. The other end at round top, Meade's headquarters was on a line between Hancock's position on the left centre and the 12th corps, so that when Lee opened his terrific cannonade on Hancock, July 3d the shot and shells compelled Meade to abandon his headquarters. A great number of these missiles reached us, having been aimed too high to injure Hancock's men. The strangest part of the battle was developed at the reunion of July 1888, between the Blue and Gray, as the veterans of both armies passed along the line of battle the rebels showed our men where they lay on the night of July 2nd near Spangler's Spring, they were in fact within one hundred and fifty yards of Meade's headquarters—nearer than the Union troops—of course they were ignorant of their advantage, for had they known it, the union army was at their mercy. The several States whose troops took part in the battle, have erected monuments to mark the exact spot where each regiment stood in the line, on which is a full history of the regiment. Many of these monuments are grand, almost beyond description, and would well repay a visit. Many of them have bronze figures on top representing some officer who distinguished himself or fell on this field. The chief point of interest seems to be at the Bloody angle, where Gen. Picket, of Longstreets corps, made his famous charge July 3rd, on Hancock's corps They came up within thirty feet of our batteries, which double shotted with canister made horrible havoc among them. It was here that the Rebel General Armistead fell at the head of his brigade, sixty feet within the union lines, here also Gen. Grant was killed and Gen. Kemper was wounded, all of Pickets' Division. Here the high water mark of the rebellion is shown by a number of stone blocks connected by an iron chain on the exact spot where Picket's men broke our line. Sixteen states were represented Lere and the monuments erected by them are worthy of the ground upon which they stand. It was stated that sixty thousand soldiers were present at this reunion, every thing passed off harmoniously and everyone was pleased and all were restored to their homes without accident. ENFIELD.

The Pittsburgh Exposition.

We wish to call attention to that great enterprise, where one can see so much for so little money. We adyise our readers to take advantage of the cheap transportation, and see the great exposition, and while visiting the sister cities do not fail to look for number 82 Federal street, Allegheny, where one of the finest and most complete liquor stores can be seen in this country. You will convince yourself at a glance, that when you give your patronage to such a house you are sure to be well treated and get value for your money. The proprietor of said house cannot afford to hypothecate his reputation and do otherwise. He continues to sell six year old pure rye whisky at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00 His Silver Age has no equal, which he sells at $1.50 per full quart. All kinds of wines from 50c. upwards and no extra charges for packing or shipping to any place. Send for his price list and catalogue and oblige.

MAX KLEIN.

Cattle Disease Spreading.

The cattle disease, said by some to be Texas fever and others black tongue, has reached East Huntingdon township, and in the vicinity of Bethany there are nearly 100 such cases. The cattle when afflicted with this can eat nothing. The deaths are very numerous and the loss will reach $2,000 in East Huntingdon and Hempfield townships alone. In the vicinity of Renzantown, South Huntingdon township, is a very malignant type, and as high as ten cows of some farmers are down with it. The cause of the disease has not been discovered, and it is very contagious.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Facts Worth Knowing.

In all diseases of the nasal mucous membrane the remedy used must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders or syringes because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of M. D. Kittell, assignee of John H. Fiske, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and confirmed by said Court on the first Monday of October next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy.

Ebensburg, Sept. 20, 1889.—3t.

NOTICE.—All parsons indebted to the Loretto Merchandise company are hereby notified to call and settle on or before the 1st day of October next, as after that date the books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN F. WILL.

Loretto, Sept. 13, 1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Philip Warner, Sr., late of Washington township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHARRA UGH,

Washington Twp., Aug. 23, 1889.-6t.

What a Comfort!

No Dirt! No Fuss! No Back Ache!
LASTS LONGER,
LOOKS BRIGHTER,
and makes the Shoes WEAR BETTER.
Don't let the women have all the best things, but use
Wolff's ACME Blacking
ONCE A WEEK FOR MEN.
ONCE A MONTH FOR WOMEN.
I find it a tip top Harness Dressing.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

EBENSBURG'S
NEW
Steam - Flouring - Mill
Now in Opperation and Ready to do all kinds of
MILLING WORK

L. J. Drigg's new Flouring Mill, situate near the railroad depot in Ebensburg, is now running and ready to do all kinds of work pertaining to the milling business. Farmers and all others having any kind of grain to be ground are invited to call and give the new mill a trial. The building, as well as the machinery and fixtures are all new, and satisfaction in the manufacture of flour, feed, etc., is guaranteed. All we ask is a fair trial.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA.,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886. tf.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE OWNER OF a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about **180 ACRES**, located 3½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with
Hemlock, Beech, Sugar, Etc.
The timber on said premises or the land and timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address
EDWARD GRIFFITH,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.-tf.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of P. P. George, assignee of Prudence M. and Rachael George, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg on Tuesday, October 1st, 1889, at the hour of 10 A. M., when and all parties interested are required to attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK,
Ebensburg, Sept. 13, 1889.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. A. Hlair and John Lloyd, as shown by their third and final account confirmed Sept. 7, 1889, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my appointment at my office in Ebensburg on Friday the 27th day of Septemeber, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., when and where all interested may attend.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, Sept. 6, 1889.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of H. J. Isenstein, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias of Nicholas Heilly, dec'd, as shown by his first and final account to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at arbitration room in Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

H. H. MYERS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Sept. 6, 1889.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Hezekiah Rager, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Hezkiah Rager, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

DANIEL SHUMAN,
MRS. MARTHA RAGER,
Jackson Twp., Aug. 16, 1889.-6t. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of THOMAS BUCK, Deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Buck, late of Carroll township, Cambria County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HARRY S. BUCK, Administrator.
Carrolltown, Pa., August 30, 1889.-6t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale his farm situate in Cambria township, three and a half miles east of Ebensburg, containing 110 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The farm is well watered, has a new frame house and a frame barn thereon erected and has an orchard of one hundred and twenty trees of choice fruit. Possession will be given at any reasonable time and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

WILLIAM J. TIERNEY.
Cambria Twp., Aug. 30, 1889.

READ AND REFLECT!

What Simon Bros., Successors of S. B. Corn, will do for their Customers.

To our customers' interests: We make a constant study of reducing prices.

Apples, dried in quart's, 5, and 6c.	Beans, soup, 5c.	Cheese, Swiltzer, 15c.	Chocolate, sweet, 8c.
Apricots, canned, 25c.	Beans, lima, 6c.	Corn, dried, 15c.	Catsup, 9c
Alspice, ground, 20c.	Bacon, 9c and 10c.	Corn meal, 2c	Coffee, Rio, 15c, 18c and 20c.
Alspice, whole, 25c.	Baking Powder, Simon's, 25c.	Corn & oats chop, $1.15 per cwt.	Coffee, Patrola, 25c.
Alum, 10c per pound.	Barley, Pearl, 6c.	Corn, shelled, 60c	Coffee, green, 25c.
Bird seed, 7c.	Baking molasses, 22c.	Condensed milk, 15c.	Crackers, soda, 8c.
Buckwheat flour, 3c.	Canned salmon, 15c.	Candy, stick, 12 and 15c per lb.	Crackers, oyster, 8c.
Bran, 80c.	Canned corn, 7c and 9c.	Candy, mixed, 10 and 15c per lb.	Crackers, tea, 25c
Blueing, dry, 35c.	Currants, 7c.	Candy, French, 15 and 25c per lb.	Cakes, sugar, mixed, 12c
Blueing, liquid, 5c.	Cheese, cream, 12c.	Chocolate drops, 25c.	Cinnamon, ground, 7c.
		Chocolate, bakers, 8c.	Castor oil, 8c.

The good people of Lilly and Portage will save money if they deal with S. B. Corn's successors.

Clothes pins 2 doz. for 5c,	Jelly, peach, 7c.	Lard, loose, 9c.	Lamp burners, 5 and 8c.
Bran, California, 10c.	Jelly, quince, 7c.	Lard, 3 lb buckets, 27c.	Light shirting prints, 5 and 6c.
Hominy, 3c.	Jelly, raspberry, 7c.	Lard, 5 lb buckets, 45c.	Striped shirting prints, 5 and 6c.
Hops, 8c.	Jelly, blackberry, 7c.	Lard, 10 lb buckets, 90c.	Table-cloth linen, Damask, 20c, 25c,
Jelly, currant, 7c.	Kimmel, 20c.	Lard, 20 lb buckets, $1.80.	30 and 35c.

In addition to low prices, Simon Bros. aim to give the best accommodation.

Table cloth, turkey red, 25 and 30c.	Blankets, red, all-wool, $3 and $3.25.	Dress goods, 5, 10, 15, and 20c.	* Red all-wool flannel, 18c up.
Table cloth, plain white linen, 20 & 25c.	Blankets, wool, white, $1, and 1.50.	Bedspreads, 50, 75 and $1.	Blue all-wool flannel, 25c up.
	Blankets, gray, $1.50 and $1.75.	Plaid cotton cashmere, 8 and 15c.	Gray all-wool flannel, 14c.
Ticklings, red striped, straw, 9 & 15c.	Breakfast shawls, 28, 35 and 50.	Plaid all-wool cashmere, 40, 50 & 60c.	Dernett white flannel, 10c.
Ticking, all blue striped, straw, 10 & 12c.	Crepe, black, 40 and 75c.	All-wool dress cloth, 25, 35 and 45c.	All-wool white flannel, 25c.
Tickings, red striped, feathers, 18 & 18c.	Cambrics, white, 10 and 12c.	Dress ginghams, 8 and 10c.	Dress flannels, 25c.
Velvets, black, 35 and 50c.	Cambrics, colored, 5 and 6c.	Drilling, drab, 8c.	Muslin sheeting, 22 and 25c.
Velvets, colored, 30 and 50c.	Cashmeres, black, 6c.	Drilling, blue, 12c.	Crash, fine all linen, 10c.
	Crash, cotton, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10c.	Denim, brown, 4 yards for 25c.	Crash, Russia, 8, 10 and 20c.

The wise people of Sonman and Portage will deal with Simon Bros., Gallitzin, Pa.

Middlelings, $1 per cwt.	Pears, canned, 22c.	Soda saleratus,	Starch, corn, 8c.
Miners' cotton, 3c, or 2 for 5c.	Shoe blacking, 3 and 5c.	Starch, loose, 5c.	Salt, small sacks, 3 and 5c.
Peaches, dried, 8c,	Sardines, 72 or 4 for 25c.	Starch, 1 lb package, 8c.	Shoulder, sugar cured, 8c.
Potatoes, early, 60c per bu.	Salmon, canned, 15c.	Soap, silk edge, 10 for 25c.	Shoulder, salt cured, 6c.
		Soap, water lilly, 6 for 25c.	Side meat, 10c.

Simon Bros. keep step to the music of Commercial Progress by the tune of Low Prices.

Shaving brushes, 14c.	Tobacco, Durham, 3c and 5c.	Wash boards, 2% and 35c.	BOOTS AND SHOES.
Tobacco, horse shoe, 40c.	Scrub brushes, 5, 8, 12 and 18c.	FLOUR AND FEED.	Men's brogans, $1 and 1.20.
Tobacco, Standard, 35c.	Shoe brushes, 15 and 25c.	Vienna flour, $2 55	Men's hob nails, 1.25 and 1.35.
Tobacco A. H. C. 30c, 4 pieces $1.	Tea, Oolong, 25 and 35c per lb.	Rye flour, 1.25.	Men's high cut lace, heavy 1.25 1.35.
Tobacco, Spear Head, 40c.	Tea Young Hyson, 25, & 35c per lb.	Roller flour, 1.35	Men's high cut fine 1.50 2, and 2.50.
Tobacco, Virgina, 5 and 10c.	Tea, Imperial, 25, 35 and 50c per lb.	Corn and oats chop, 1.15.	Men's Walkenhast, lace, 1.97.
Tobacco, Miners' pride cut & dry, 8c.	Tea, Japan, 50c per lb.	Rye and oats chop, 1.45.	Men's Walkenphast, buttoned, 1.50.
Tobacco, Weyman's 22c a lb, 8c plug.	Tea, Gun powder, 40 and 50c per lb.	Bran, 1.00.	Men's Walkenphast congress, shoes,
Tobacco, Five Bros. 30c a lb, 8c plug.	Tea, Mixed, 25c.	Corn meal, 35c for 25 lbs.	1.50 and 1.97.
Tobacco, Mail pouch, 30c lb. 8c poke.	Tea, English Breakfast, 35c per lb.	Oats, 35c per bushel.	Men's fine namero, 2.50, 2.75, 3.00.
Tobacco, Snuff, 75c.	Tomatoes, 9c, 3 cans for 25c.	Corn, 60c per bushel.	Men's fine namero, buttoned, 2.
			Men's fine namero lace, 1.67.

The people appreciate good values the world over, and therefore they will deal with S. B. Corn's successors.

Men's carpet slippers, 35 and 40c.	Boy's fine high lace, 1.25 and 1.35.	Ladies' fine morocco, 1.00 to 1.48.	Child's gum shoes, 85c.
Men's Leather slippers, 60 and 75c.	Boy's fine high buttoned, 1.25 & 1.38.	Ladies' leather slippers, 80c.	NOTIONS.
Men's fine calf slippers, 75c.	Boy's fine calf congress, 1.25, 1.35.	Ladies' fancy slippers, 54c.	Child's lace collars, 5, 10, 15 and 25c.
Men's gum shoes, 20, 25, 35 and 50c.	Boy's gum boots, 1.97.	Ladies' felt shoes, 75c.	Curtains, lace, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50.
Men's cloth overshoes, 75c.	Boy's heavy leather boots, 1.50, 2.00.	Child's button shoes, 50c.	Clark's spool cotton, 6 for 25c
Men's cloth buckled overshoes

Queer Things on Mount Lyell.

Thomas Albright, the well-known Prescott prospector, informs The Index that "grand nights have been seen" around Mount Lyell during the past two weeks. All through the present season it has been noticed that the glacial streams flowing from beneath the great ice field—which have been trickling in measured volumes for thousands of years—have increased so as to become respectable creeks in many instances. This could not be accounted for, as the heat of the sun is probably no more intense than it has been many times before.

Possibly the phenomenon may be explained by recent occurrences. Within the past month singular lights and glows have been noticed along the upper edge of the ice, the towering bare cones gleaming phosporescently amid the gloom of night.

Each morning following a display of this kind smoke is seen issuing from under the ice in intermittent streams, as if ejected by some force acting beneath. At times the whiffs are sharp and sudden from a dozen or more places at the same time, accompanied by a red dust which settles on the glacier and discolors it in blotches of many acres.

It is believed, as Mr. Albright says, that the mountain is "alive and working," and that the pent up forces within are struggling to make a vent. The glacier is about two miles in length and a mile in width. Its depth in places, judging from the profile of the mountain, which is 13,000 feet in height, must be enormous. Perhaps old Pluto has resumed operations in his laboratory and is endeavoring to throw out the great mass of ice which plugs his chimney. Lyell has been dead to all appearances for countless ages—ever since the time, in the forgotten past, when, by some cataclysm, the whole continent was covered by an ice cap several thousand feet in thickness. Maybe the old hill is trying to reassert itself and demostrate to the world that it still has latent life.

Rice and Beans.

Half the people of the world live almost exclusively on rice. It contains 88 per cent. of nutriment, while roast beef contains but 26.

There are countries where the most exclusive diet of the masses is beans; these contain 87 per cent. of nutriment

The best and cheapest food for the dense populations of Asiatic countries is rice; and since, from the general poverty of the people, varieties are out of the question, bounteous nature has given them most freely that kind which is among the most nutritious of all foods. With the rest of the world rice is only a side dish, and is served most frequently in the form of pudding.

We venture to affirm that the cost when the percentage of nutriment, and the wholesomeness of beans are considered, there is not in the world a single article of food that answers so well as a substitute for meats. While they have so much to recommend them in other pespects, they have no rival in point of economy.

A quart of beans, costing ten cents, will furnish a family of five persons with food for a day.

Much of the value of beans as food depends on the manner of cooking. It would be difficult to cook them too much. They should first be boiled until soft, and then put them in a baking dish and bake until they are brown. A little salt pork or butter, but not enough to make them taste greasy, should be put into the baking pan and cooked with them. If beans are not thoroughly cooked, they are difficult of digestion. Still there is not one hotel or restaurant in a thousand that serves them sufficiently cooked; and as a rule, it is not well to call for them in such places; but at home, when prepared under the supervision of a good cook, they make a dish that is wholesome and palatable.

Measuring Hay.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubit feet in a large bay, taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide, deep scaffold will represent a ton, says a contributor to Pioneer Press. When the hay is cut early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stowed away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above figures. When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting it will occupy nearly, if not quite, 35 per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early cut, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton.

Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as heavy, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairie or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible. In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the hay is 40 feet long, 16 feet wide and 18 feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed is 400 feet to the ton, the mow will contain 40 times 16 times 18, equal to 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520 divided by 400 equals 28 tons and 320 cubic feet, or 28 4-5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton, while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerably more than 2,000 pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT who has used stable manure freely on young peach, pear and apple trees (which made four feet growth this reason) complains of no fruit, and desires to know the kind of mineral fertilizer touse. The fact that the trees have made such excellent growth indicate their thrift. They only need age to bring them into bearing. A pound of bone dust, with half a peck of wood ashes, applied next Spring over the ground around each tree, will be sufficient. Cease the use of stable manure until the trees begin to bear well.

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THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier Superior to quinine.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

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Shop in Harkers' Row, on Centre street.
apr12tf

Synopsis of the New Dog Law.

The law for assessing and taxing dogs in this State, passed by the last legislature, and signed by Governor Beaver on the 15 of May, 1889, is a very stringent one. The following synopsis gives the points:

The law provides that from and after the passage there shall be assessed, levied and collected annually in every township and borough of the Commonwealth from the owners of dogs a tax of fifty cent for every male dog, and one dollar for every female dog, the sum to be collected with the other township taxes. These sums shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of school Directors in the districts and shall be kept separate by the Treasurer so that he will know how much has come into his hands from this source. The money shall constitute a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by dogs may be paid for such a loss, along, with the costs necessarily incurred in establishing their loss. The Assessors of every borough and township shall annually, when making their other assessments, ascertain the number of dogs in their respective districts and the names of the owners, and how many of each sex are owned or kept.

The County Commissioners shall annually make a true return to the Board of School Directors of the number of dogs owned therein, together with the owners names, and the School Directors shall cause the tax to be collected in the same manner as and along with the school tax.

Persons who have sustained loss or damage to sheep may make such complaint before any of the Justice of the Peace, and the latter shall notify the owner of the dog or dogs causing the loss and if the owner does appear "as soon as practicable" and pay the loss caused by his dogs, the Justice shall notify the Township Auditors to appraise the loss sustained by the claimant; they have power to summon witnesses and investigate the case thoroughly, and shall determine and report to the Justice the amount of damage if any. The report shall be signed by a majority of auditors. A section prescribes the manner in which the Justice shall then proceed in bringing the matter before the School Board. When the latter receives such notification and it appears a loss has been sustained, they shall file the amount of the approved claim with the Secretary of the Board, inclucing the necessary costs incurred, to be paid out of the fund raised by the tax on dogs. If the owners of the dogs doing the damage is responsible, then the Treasurer of the Board shall immediately collect the damages and costs from him, and place the proceeds in the sheep fund. if it shall be found at the close of the current year that the dog tax is not sufficient to pay for all losses incurred under the law, then the School Board shall pay a pro-rata share to the several claimants if the funds are sufficient, then the claims shall be paid in full.

All dogs in the State are made personal property and subject of larceny. Justices shall be allowed a fee of fifty cents in every case that comes before them. Owners of the dogs causing loss may voluntarily pay the damages, without awaiting action. In case there is a surplus in the sheep fund in the hands of the Treasurer at the close of the current year amounting to $100, the same shall be transferred to the school fund of the district for school purposes. The law does not repeal or affect the provision of any existing law on the same subject in any county or district. The law is a very important one, not only to farmers, but to all dog owners.

The law in full may be found on pages 222 3-4 5 of the phamphlet laws for 1889.

How the Coreans Mourn.

The Coreans go into very extensive mourning for their friends. They hide their faces from the public gaze and dress in sackcloth. Their mourning costume is not at all picturesque, but it is curious. The hat stiff with starch, is of coarse hemp cloth and resembles somewhat an inverted bowl or old-fashioned soup tourean. Under the hat is worn a head baud and a cap. The hat, the cap and the head band are worn together the day of the death, at the funeral and at the expiration of the first and second years of mourning. At other times during the mourning period the head band alone is worn. The mourning robe is made of a coarse hemp cloth similar to that of which the hat and screen are made, but with extremely large meshes. The back is a wide straight piece, two gores extend from the armpits down and the front is a straight piece and a gore. It has a rolling collar three feet long and sleeves eighteen inches wide, cut square. The robes are of a yellowish-brown and white in color, and at the bottom they measure nine and one-half feet in circumference. Over this is worn a robe of finer quality and slashed up at the sides. The sleeves are wider also. After the death of a father a girdle of hemp rope is worn. If it is a mother that is dead a hemp cloth sash is worn. A variety of hats are worn for mourning. A screen hemp cloth is always held in front of the face by a mourner. It is considered a great offense to look into the face of a mourner. Before missionaries were permitted in Corea they used to steal into the country by disguising themselves as mourners.

A Big Ox.

Presumably the largest ox in the world was recently on exhibition at the Bourbon stock yards in Louisville, Ky. He stood eighteen hands high, eleven feet in girth, five feet from brisket to top withers, three and a half feet across the rump, and weighed 4000 pounds. He has been exhibited at all the fairs in that section.

A CALF born in fall or winter is worth two born in the spring for profit, A spring calf is so young that it gets little good from pasture the first season, or by the time it can fight flies successfully and crop grass enough to really aid in nourishing it, winter is at hand and it is placed on dry food.

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DIAMOND DYES
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and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

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Baby Portraits.

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DO IT NOW

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"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
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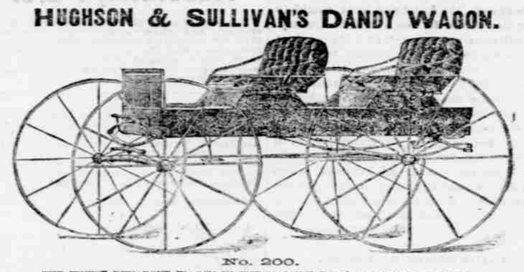

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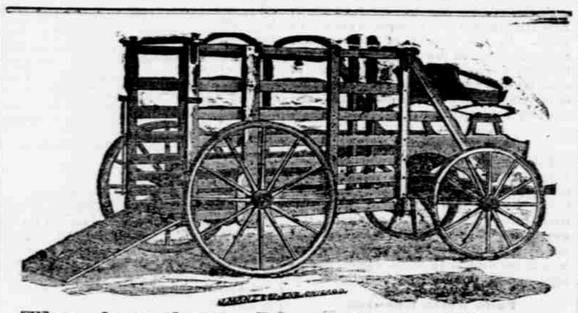

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No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.

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SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outcrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more severe and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skilful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

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WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
And satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
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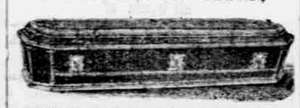

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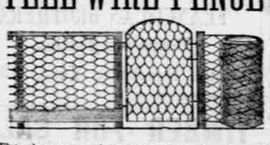

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BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City

THE FREEMAN has the largest circulation. Advertise in it and be benefited.

The "Water Angel."

Another superstition which is almost universal among my countrymen is the belief that the hooli sin fah will bring good luck to them. The hooli sin fah is a slender lily like plant which grows from a bulb closely resembling an onion, and in the early spring some of them may be seen in almost every laundryman's window, where the bulbs are imbedded about one-third in clean pebbles placed in a bowl. No soil whatever is required for the growing of the plant, but dozens of tiny roots force themselves down between the pebbles and into the water, with which the Chinaman has about half covered the pebbles.

The hooli sin fah takes about thirty days to come to its maturity, and during this time the water on the pebbles must be changed every day. When full grown the plant consists of half a dozen or more bright green stalks, with blossoms which somewhat resemble the narcissus in shape, but they are of a pure waxy whiteness, with a small gold en crown in the center. The plant, the name of which signifies water angel, is thought by the Chinese to have had a miraculous origin, from the fact that it is found growing in the clear water of running brooks where it apparently lives without sustenance.

Many years ago a rich Chinese farmer married a wife, whose cramped little feet and long, tapering finger nails incapacitated her for work, and soon after, according to the custom of the country, he took to himself another wife. The second wife was of a low degree, a strong country girl who could do the work on the farm and wait upon him and his "lady" wife.

Now it happened that the "lady" wife grew violently jealous of the other, and when, in due course of time, each had a son born to her the hatred only increased. When the boys had reached the age of about 5 years the farmer died, and the "lady" wife, by virtue of her high station in life, confiscated nearly all of the property, leaving to the other only a barren little plot of swampy ground between two high hills, upon which was a little tumbled down thatched cottage.

The poor mother and her son went there, and, though they had a hard time to scrape out an existence, they were happy in each other's company. Then came a great rain storm, which continued for a week, and their little swamp plot was transformed into a pond, the water coming up almost to the door of their hut.

They nearly starved to death, but one day it was found that the sun was shining once more and that the waters had gone down. The little boy went out into the sunshine and he found that the ground was covered with bulbs about the size of onions. He eagerly ate one of them and then picking up as many as he could carry in his arms hurried back to his mother, who prepared them for dinner.

The bulbs sprouted and grew, and then when the flowers appeared the story of the miracle of the water god spread through the country.

As no one had ever seen the plant before, hundreds of people came to see the widow's beautiful flower garden. Each of the visitors bought some of the bulbs for good luck, and in a short time the widow had more money than her persecutor, and virtue got its final reward.

The flowers of the water angel are very fragrant, and are almost reverenced by the Chinese, for a flowering booli sin fah is esteemed the choicest gift that one Chinaman can give to another.

The Harvest Moon.

The harvest moon is the full moon which falls on or near September 21. Its peculiarity is that it rises more closely after sunset for a number of nights after the full than any other full moon in the year. This results in four or five successive nights being almost moonlit, and the opportunity thus given for evening work in harvesting has led to this full moon being distinguished by the name of harvest moon. The difference between the moon's times of rising on successive nights average about fifty minutes. The greatest difference occurs in the Spring, when it may reach an hour and a half. The harvest moon may rise over half an hour late each night, while under the most favorable conditions the difference is only about ten minutes. The full moon following September likewise rises but little later from night to night, and is called the hunter's moon. The moon's orbit makes the least angle with the horizon at the autumn equinox, and as it becomes, in advancing one day's motion along its orbit, less depressed below the horizon than at any time, it has but a little greater hour angle to travel over each succeeding night after sunset to bring it into view. Hence the full moon for so many successive evenings in the last of September.

To Identify a Diamond.

A ready way of identifying a diamond is given by an expert: Prick a needle hole through a card, and look at it through the doubtful stone. If it is spurious, two holes will be seen distinctly on the card; if it is a diamond only one hole will be vissible, for there is no other stone at all resembling the diamond but that gives a double reflection. This property is also made use of for determining an uncertain stone. If the finger is placed behind it, and looked at through the stone with a magnifier, the grain of the skin will be plainly visible if the stone is not a diamond, but otherwise, it will not be distinguished at all. A diamond in a solid setting may be distinguished in the same way; If genuine, the setting at the back cannot be distinguished, but if a false stone, either the foil or the setting may be plainly seen.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Sholoh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
FINZERS OLD HONESTY

THE CHEWERS OF
OLD HONESTY TOBACCO
WILL SOON FIND THAT IT LASTS LONGER, TASTES SWEETER THAN OTHER TOBACCOS, AND WILL PLEASE YOU. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT, AND INSIST ON GETTING IT. EVERY PLUG STAMPED LIKE ABOVE CUT.
JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

GASTON, WESTON & LADD,
TORRINGTON, Conn., and
40 Beekman Street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GASTON'S PRESTOLINE PASTE.
PRESTOLINE SILVER COMPOUND.
LILLIBRIDGE'S OLD ENGLISH POLISH.

Gaston's Prestoline,
THE
WONDERFUL METAL POLISH,
For Cleaning and Polishing
BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c.
It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORES.
CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $50,000 twenty years ago has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is to-day in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.

It contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches white.

It washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE

WHERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soapsuds fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make special

LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and honest soap.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE 1.89 We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES
By avoiding Agents you save their enormous expenses and profits which double the costs on every first-class Piano we offer you.
PIANOS, $150 to $1500.
ORGANS, $35 to $500.
Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. GUARANTEED SIX YEARS. Catalogue free.
Marshall & Smith Piano Co., 826 E. 21st St., N.Y.

Speed of Atlantic Steamers.

The first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, which sailed from the southern city whose name she bore, and reached Liverpool twenty-five days later. This was in 1819. She depended on her sails more than on her engines, however, and when the wind was favorable and all her canvas could be spread her paddle wheels were hauled on deck and folded up like an umbrella. It can be imagined that she was very little like an ocean steamer of the present day, and her success was so questionable that when she returned to the United States her engines were taken out of her and she was converted into a sailing ship.

Nineteen years later, after other experiments it had been demonstrated that steam navigation was a practical thing, and a regular line of steamers was established between England and America. One of these steamers was the Great Western, which made seventy voyages across the ocean. The quickest of those voyages was accomplished in twelve days and seven hours.

From that time to this there has been a constant effort, stimulated by competition and improvements in machinery, to lessen the duration of the voyage. The old side wheel, or paddle, steamers were abandoned about fourteen years ago, and modern type of vessels is the screw propeller.

The most recent steamers are "twin screws"—that is to say, instead of having one propeller, each steamer has two and in this way it is expected that a higher power can be utilized. The twin screws are also an element of safety, since each screw is worked by a separate engine, and should one engine be disabled the other would have power enough to propel the ship into port.

The distance from New York to Queenstown is about 2,800 miles, and up to 1889 the fastest passage was a little over seven days, which was made by the Arizona. Since then it has been successfully reduced by the Alaska, the City of Rome, the Servia, the Oregon, the Umbria, the Eturia and the City of Paris.

Lassoing the Serpent.

After about an hour of crawling and pushing through, our men suddenly stopped and began to point ahead, chattering and gesticulating. Looking in the way they pointed, we saw in a tree an immense boa constrictor waving his head to and fro, with his scales glittering in the sun. My friend said: "Get back, quick, he is preparing to jump!" and we did so as fast as possible. After consulting a few moments, the Malays cautiously advanced with a lasso, which, by a dexterous throw, caught the snake around the neck, and, jumping behind a tree, frightened it on him. He thrashed and pulled, and it was all the four Malays could do to keep from being drawn near enough for him to crush them, and once or twice it seemed as though he would get them. We could have shot him at first, but they wanted to capture him alive. After awhile, by pulling and choking him, he gave up, and they pulled him down from the tree. He was a big fellow, twenty feet long and very large around. They have great strength, and this one, I was assured, could swallow a goat or calf. He was looking, probably, for leopards, that are plenty there, living principally on monkeys, and the snakes also catch them when they can, but usually the monkey is cleverer than the snake. They sometimes gather to big bands and club them to death. By this time we were so hot and tired that we concluded to let the monkeys rest, although we could hear them chattering and jumping not so very far ahead of us, as we turned back to our horses with our coolies carrying our trophy. The Malays made a cage very quickly, cutting lengths of bamboo and notching them together, into which they put the snake and, swinging it on two poles, marched off with it on their shoulders.

Thunder Proverbs.

If the birds be silent expect thunder.

If the cattle run around and collect together in the meadow expect thunder.

If the clouds grow rapidly larger expect much rain and also thunder.

Two currents in summer indicate thunder.

If there be any falling stars during a clear evening in summer expect thunder.

Increasing atmospheric electricity oxidizes ammonia in the air and forms nitric acid, which affects milk, thus accounting for the souring of milk by thunder.

Thunder in the evening indicates much rain.

When it thunders in the morning it will rain before night.

Thunder in the north indicates cold, dry weather.

Thunder from the south or southeast indicates foul weather; from the north or northwest, fair weather.

With a north wind it seldom thunders.

Much thunder in July injures wheat and barley.

Thunder in the Fall indicates a mild, open winter.

Distant thunder speaks of coming rain.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Oothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Soldby Dr. T. J. Davison.

A FLAGSTONE floor with cemented joints is best for the dairy Wooden floors are apt to rot out, and brick floors absorb the spilled milk, soon becoming very offensive. If bricks are used the floor should be kept painted all the time and even with this extra trouble it is not so good as flagstone and cement. The flagstone underground is always easily kept cool, as a dairy floor should be.